The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1542.—Vol. XXXV. LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1865. {STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 22 years.)

Holders of mining shares DIFFICULT of SALE in the OPEN MARKET may find purchasers by negociation, through Mr. Crofts' agency. Also, parties requiring ADVICE how to act as to the DISPOSAL, or ABANDONMENT, of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. Crofts' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty.

SELECT SHARES FOR SALE, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—25 South Darren, 47s. 6d; 20 East Vor, 35s.; 25 Great North Laxey, £3; 15 North Treskerby, £3¾; 2 Trelawny, £21; 5 Carn Brea, £50½; 100 Bedol-Aur; 2 Ding Dong, £3; 20 New East Birch Tor and Vitifer, 15s. 6d.; 45 Gonamena, £2 19s. 6d.; 100 West Maria and Fortescue, 41s.; 15 Quebrada (£6 10s. paid), £4½; 50 Wheal Union, 12s.; 5 Wheal Margaret, £5¾; 1 Grambler, £5¾; 15 Bedford United, £2 4s.; 5 West Fowey, 35s.; 25 Devon (Colcharton), Limited, 42s. 6d. paid, at 45s.

SPECULATIVE SHARES AT NOMINAL PRICES:—An offer wanted for 6 Wheal Emma, 25 Great South Chiverton; 10 Wheal Grylls, 20s.; 30 East Grylls, 12s. 6d.; 60 Vale of Towy, 1s. 9d.; 50 South Grenville, 4s. 6d.; 18 Roskearnoweth, 21s.; 80 Prince of Wales, 2s.; 20 South Caradon Hooper, 1s.; 23 North Basset, 12s.; 20 West Great Work, 12s.; 4 Retanna Hill, 17s.; 20 Ludcott, 6s.; 30 Sortridge, 4s. 3d.; 10 Trewartha, 6s.; 100 Retallack (an offer); 100 Illogan, 2s. 6d.

*** BUYER of about 200 shares East Seton, at 2s. net; East Lovell, 20 shares; St. Ives Wheal Allen.

*** All the above shares are net, all calls paid, and ready for immediate delivery.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

James Lane has FOR SALE at nett prices:—5 Basset and Grylls; 25 Bedol-Aur, 15s.; 20 Crenver and Abraham, 25s.; 20 Carn Camborne, 24s. 6d.; 50 Dale, 10s.; 10 East Lovell, £10¼; 10 East Rosewarne, £2¾; 20 East Russell; 50 East Jane, 22s. 6d.; 10 Frank Mills, £6¾; 50 Gothic, 37s. 6d.; 50 Great North Laxey, £3; 20 Havan, 32s. 6d.; 20 Hallenbeagle; 20 Kelly Bray; 20 Lady Bertha, 9s. 6d.; 10 Maudlin, £6¼; 10 North Treskerby, £3½; 6 North Basset; 50 North Devon, 32s. 6d.; 25 New Wheal Martha, 32s. 6d.; 35 New South Caradon, 4s.; 10 North Frances; 100 North Jane; 20 South Lovell, £2; 20 South Darren, £2½; 100 Vale of Towy, 2s.; 150 Silver Mountain, 4s.; 50 Unity, 9s.

James Lane is a BUYER of Rosewarne United, Rosewarne Consols, Crebors, &c.

MR. WILLIAM LELEAN (Member of the Mining Exchange), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at nett prices:—

5 Bedford United, £2 6 3	10 Great Wheal Busy, 18s.	20 South Darren.
40 Bedol-Aur, 15s.	15 Hallenbeagle, £2 16s 3d	150 South Grenville, 2s.
20 Bottle Hill, 2s. 9d.	10 Hingston Down, £3 13 9	4 St. Ives Consols, £14
25 Camborne Vean, 18s. 9d.	50 Kelly Bray, 9s.	3 Stray Park, £13⅜.
5 Clifford Amal., £30⅜.	20 Lady Bertha, 6s.	5 Tincroft, £15⅛.
15 Chiverton, £6⅛.	10 Maudlin.	3 Trelawny, £20.
5 Cook's Kitchen, £6¼.	5 Marke Valley, £4 18 9	5 Tresevean, £4¼.
10 Chiverton Moor, £2¾.	20 No. Treskerby, £2 10 9	50 Treweathe, 1s.
20 Drake Walls, 11s. 6d.	5 Nangiles, £16.	70 Vale of Towy, 2s.
10 East Carn Brea, £6 7 6	25 New Clifford.	5 West Chiverton, £62.
100 East Ellen, 5s.	5 New Rosewarne, £7¾.	15 West Caradon, £6⅛.
40 East Grenville, £4⅛.	10 No. Chiverton, 41s. 3d.	10 West Frances, £10.
25 East Laxey.	20 North Downs, 2s. 6d.	30 Wendron Consols, 3s.
20 East Snaefell, £2.	5 North Roskear, £13⅝.	10 Wentworth, £8.
10 East Treskerby, £2.	15 North Crofty, £15⅝.	10 Wheal Arthur, 2s. 6d.
10 East Russell, £4¼.	170 North Devon, 21s. 6d.	2 Wheal Rose, £27½.
2 East Basset, £15¼.	10 Pendeen, 40s. 6d.	60 Wheal Ludcott, 5s.
5 East Caradon, £14¾.	10 Prosper United, £3 3 9	50 Wh. Unity, 9s. 6d.
5 East Lovell, £10¼.	80 Prince of Wales, 3s. 3d.	10 Wheal Uny, £2 3s. 9d.
15 East Rosewarne, 37s. 6d	2 Providence, £33⅓.	10 Wh. Mary Ann, £9¼.
3 Grambler, £4¼.	5 Rosewall Hill, 35s.	5 Wheal Margaret, £7¼.
10 Great Laxey, £19¾.	70 Redmoor, 2s. 3d.	40 Wheal Crebor, 43s. 3d.
50 Great North Laxey, £3.	50 Rosewarne Consols, 30s.	15 Wheal Edward, 5s. 6d
50 Grylls Florence, 10s 6d	25 St. Day United, 17s 3d.	25 Wheal Grenville, £3 2s.
10 Gonamena, £2 6s. 3d.	100 Sortridge, 1s.	20 Wheal Grylls.
5 Great Vor, £33¾.	10 Sithney Metal, £2 6s 3d	30 Wheal Hope, 8s. 9d.
10 Gt. So. Tolgus, £2 6 3	30 Snaefell, 17s. 6d.	50 Wheal Harriett, 5s.
5 Great Fortune, £2¼.	10 South Basset, £6 10s.	40 Wheal Union, 13s.
100 Great Retallack, 9d.	5 South Carn Brea, 10s.	1 Wheal Seton, £301⅛.
50 Great South Chiverton.	30 South Condurrow, 39s.	

Mr. Lelean BUYS and SELLS all descriptions of ENGLISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, INSPECTS MINES, and TRANSACTS all the usual BUSINESS of a STOCK and SHAREDEALER. Parties may rely upon him for sound advice and punctuality in all his engagements.

My Presentation Almanack may be had on application.

I refer my correspondents to my remarks in page 153 of this day's Journal.

N.B.—SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED, the immediate purchase of Maudlin, Great Laxey and North Minera shares.

Bankers: Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co.

Offices, 11, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

TO ALL WHO HAVE LOST BY MINING.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, 2, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., is prepared to give such advice as that such losses may most likely be recovered by buying into good stocks at the present extremely low prices. No time should be lost by those who intend to invest in undertakings of first-class promise.—March 10, 1865.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALER. (Established Eleven Years.)

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES, 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. Thompson being intimately acquainted with the Layby District, in the Isle of Man, and its various mines, and continually receiving private and valuable information respecting them, will be happy to communicate with anyone thinking of making an investment in the mines of this district.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—

Bronfloyd, £4⅞.	Great Laxey, £20¼.	North Robert, 11s. 6d.
Clifford, £30¼.	Great So. Tolgus, £2¾.	No. Treskerby, £2 12s 6d
Chiverton, £6¼.	Great North Laxey, £2⅞	South Condurrow, £2.
East Carn Brea, £6⅜.	Great Wheal Vor, £33¾.	Tresavean, £4¼.
East Grenville, £4⅞.	Hallenbeagle, £2⅞.	Wheal Seton, £202½.
East Caradon, £14¼.	Hingston, £3⅜.	West Chiverton, £62½.
East Russell, £4¼.	Kelly Bray, 6s. 6d.	West Caradon, £6.
East Laxey, 32s. 6d.	Lady Bertha, 8s.	Wheal Rose, £28¼.
East Basset, £17½.	New Martha, 36s.	Wheal Crebor, 45s.
East Lovell, £10¼.	North Downs, 6s. (call paid).	Wheal Edward, 4s. 6d.
East Gunnislake, 9s.		Wheal Grenville, £3¼.

An OFFER WANTED for—

100 Tolvadden,	100 South Grenville.	20 North Baller.

Money advanced on mining shares.

T. Rosewarne, from his long experience, is enabled to advise capitalists in what mines to invest. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange), has the FOLLOWING SHARES FOR SALE:—

20 Bedford United.	100 Illogan Cons., 2s. 6d.	50 Tremayne, 14s.
30 Carn Camborne.	75 Lady Bertha, 7s.	50 Unity, 9s. 6d.
10 Cook's Kitchen, £6⅜.	10 North Basset, 17s. 6d.	20 Wheal Union, 10s. 6d.
1 East Basset, £18.	20 North Crofty, 29s.	50 So. Condurrow, 39s 6d
58 East Laxey.	30 So. Car. Hooper, 1s. 6d.	20 Bryntail, 35s.
40 East Rosewarne, £2.	50 Tolvadden, 2s.	20 Sithney Metal, £2 8s 9d
20 East Vor.	20 Ludcott, 6s.	50 Wheal Hartley.

Mr. Sandy is in a position to gives judicious advice about many market mines, and can also name a selected few not at present noticed, the prospects of which warrant an early advance, and are selling at a great sacrifice.

Business transacted for cash or account.

A current daily price list of market transactions issued, and may be had on application.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 17 years), has FOR SALE at nett prices:—20 Quebrada (fully paid), £6¼; 50 Wheal Hartley, 5s.; 5 East Basset; 100 Okel Tor, 22s. 6d.; 40 Great North Laxey, £3; 100 Frontino and Bolivia; 110 South Grenville, 5s.; 50 Wheal Unity; 15 Wheal Grenville, £3¼; 1 Wheal Seton, £203; 5 Bryn Gwiog, £16; 100 East Seton; 3 Minera, £291; 5 East Basset; 100 Welsh Gold, 14s.; 120 Illogan, 2s.; 4 Billins, £7; 25 South Lovell, 37s. 6d.; 50 Dale, 9s. 6d.; 20 East Carn Brea; 20 Rosewarne United, 32s. 6d.; 25 South Darren, £2½; 100 Dun Mountain, 2s.; 30 East Russell; 35 East Rosewarne; 10 Maudlin; 5 Cook's Kitchen; 20 Clijah and Wentworth; 5 South Basset; 70 Santa Barbara, 15s.; 50 Brynford Hall; Anglo-Brazilian, 7s. 6d.; 75 Don Pedro; 50 East del Rey; 5 Cwm Erfin, £39; 35 Great Devon and Bedford (Colcharton).

Bankers: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—Mr. PETER WATSON begs to state, for the information of his friends, that this mine has recently been inspected by a thoroughly competent and practical engineer, on behalf of a shareholder (who has kindly favoured him with a sight of a very long, satisfactory, and explanatory report), and on the faith of the information thus received this shareholder has considerably increased his interest in the mine, by buying more shares at above the present quoted prices. In next week's "Circular" Mr. Peter Watson will give some important particulars about this mine, as to its present working position, and excellent future prospects; in the meantime he strongly recommends "One and All" to make a good purchase at once, whilst shares can be had at (what he considers) the present very low price. They may again see a high price shortly, now that the new shaft (which has taken many months to accomplish), is complete, and the several rich courses of tin ground left standing to be soon operated upon.

Friday evening, closing price, £10 to £11 each.

79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY (LIMITED).—Mr. PETER WATSON strongly recommends this mine to his friends and the public, at the present low price of £3 to £3½.

79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—Mr. PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Twenty years' experience.

(Two in Cornwall and Eighteen in London.)

Bankers: The Union Bank of London, and the Alliance Bank.

Every information can be obtained on personal application, or by letter, as to purchases and sales of Mine, Railway, Bank, and other Shares and Stoks, and the best investment for capital.

From the close proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, Peter Watson is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality.

PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST, published every Friday, price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application. This Circular contains weekly important information with respect to all the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines in Devon and Cornwall. Annual subscription, £1 1s.; single copy, 6d.

79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

50 Alamillos, £1 11s. 6d.	50 Great Moelwyn.	5 Stray Park, £13⅛.
50 Bedol-Aur, 14s. 9d.	20 Great Devon and Bedford (Colcharton).	20 Sortridge, 1s.
20 Bottle Hill, 3s.		100 St. David's Gold, 1s.
20 Central Minera, £1 12 6.	5 Great Laxey, £20⅜.	5 West Chiverton, £62.
5 Clifford Amal., £30.	20 Great North Laxey, £3.	20 Wheal Grylls, £2.
5 Cobre.	20 Gt. So. Chiverton, 17s.	50 Santa Barbara.
20 Chiverton, £6¼.	10 Hallenbeagle, £2 16s. 3d.	15 So. Car. Hooper, 1s.
5 Clijah & Went., 36s.	1 Herodsfoot, £35.	20 St. Day United, 17s.
25 Crosier Valley and Port Madoc, 13s. 9d.	20 Hingston Down.	5 St. John d. Rey, £33.
5 Cwm Erfin, £40.	50 Illogan, 1s. 6d.	20 South Darren.
20 Carn Camborne, 23s.	50 London and Liverpool Hotel (£5 paid), offer wanted.	20 Snaefell.
5 Cook's Kitchen, £7.		20 So. Wh. Leisure, £2½.
10 Cape Copper, £11⅛.	20 Long Rake.	25 South Lovell, £2.
10 Cape Cornwall.	10 Mineral Bottom, £4⅞.	10 Sithney Metal, £2¼.
50 Crenver and Abraham.	10 Maudlin, £5¾.	20 So. Condurrow, £2.
20 Chiverton Moor.	5 Marke Valley, £4⅞.	10 Tincroft, £15.
30 Drake Walls, 10s. 6d.	50 New Birch and Vitifer, £1 17s.	1 Trelawny, £19 17s. 6d.
100 Don Pedro.		5 Tresavean, £4¼.
1 East Basset, £15.	20 North Basset.	3 Trelyon (offer wanted).
20 El Chico, £2.	5 North Pool, 20s.	50 Terriccio Copper.
10 East Carn Brea, £6 8 9.	50 North Devon, 20s. 3d.	10 United Kingdom Telegraph (£4 paid), £3⅛
10 East Russell, £4 8s. 9d.	50 Nova Scotia.	20 United Mexican.
5 East Lovell, £10 8s. 9d.	20 North Downs, 5s.	20 Vale of Towy, 1s. 6d.
10 East Rosewarne, £2.	20 North Frances, 2s.	1 Wheal Seton, £202.
10 East Vor, £1 13s.	5 No. Wh. Crofty, 29s. 9d.	5 West Caradon, £6.
20 East Grenville, £3 19 6	5 New Rosewarne, £6¾.	1 West Seton, £195.
20 East Laxey.	20 New Clifford.	1 West Tolgus, £60¼.
5 East Caradon, £14¾.	100 No. Nant-y-Mwyn, 1s.	3 West Sharp Tor.
20 East Grylls, 12s. 6d.	5 North Buller.	100 West Martha (an offer wanted).
30 East Abraham (an offer wanted).	20 New Wheal Martha.	5 West Frances, £10¼.
	1 North Roskear, £12¾.	20 Wheal Edward, 3s.
30 East Jane (offer wanted)	10 North Treskerby, £2 8 9	20 Wheal Grenville, £3 2s.
20 East Snaefell, £2.	20 North Chiverton.	20 Wheal Crebor, 44s. 6d.
10 Frank Mills, £6 10s.	50 New East Birch Tor, £1.	5 Wentworth, £8 3s. 9d.
50 Frontino & Bolivia, 27s 6d	20 Pedn-an-drea, 10s.	20 Wheal Agar, £1 13s. 9d.
20 Gothic, 37s.	1 Providence, £33.	20 Wheal Uny, £2 3s. 9d.
5 Grambler, £4¼.	10 Quebrada (free), £6¼.	20 Wheal Uny, £2 3s. 9d.
50 Great Grylls, 3s. 9d.	50 Quebrada (£6 10s. paid).	40 Welsh Gold, 14s.
20 Gt. So. Tolgus, 45s. 6d.	40 Redmoor, 2s. 3d.	50 Wheal Unity, 7s. 6d.
5 Great Wh. Vor, £33¾.	10 Rosewarne United, £1⅜.	50 Yudanamutana.

And is a BUYER of 50 East Carn Brea, £6¼; 100 Frontino and Bolivia, 26s.; 20 Great Devon and Bedford; 20 Wheal Uny, £3; 50 Hingston Down, £2⅜; 25 South Darren, £2; and 2 West Sharp Tor.

There are several dividend and progressive mines that are now selling at very depressed prices, the shares in which must shortly considerably advance. Mr. Herron will be happy to forward a carefully-selected list to parties wishing to invest.

Mr. Herron can strongly recommend, as an unusually safe investment, a certain railway and two joint-stock banks, and will forward particulars upon application.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, March 10, 1865.

JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, Jun., 37, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. Reynolds recommends for immediate purchase shares in Roskearnoweth and East Ellen Mines, being confident that a rise in price equal to cent. per cent. will soon take place. Shares can now be obtained at about £1 per share in each mine.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, MINING SHAREDEALER, 2, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

The following mines dealt in at fair market prices nett:—South Darren, East Lovell, North Chiverton, Great North Laxey, Clifford, Frank Mills, and Great Laxey. These shares are all deserving of especial attention, as from their present price there is not much chance of any decline, but the tendency is decidedly upwards.

March 10, 1865. Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

MR. C. POWELL, MINE SHAREDEALER, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange.)

Mr. Powell begs to inform his friends and the public that he TRANSACTS BUSINESS, as BUYER or SELLER of SHARES in MINES, at close nett prices, either for cash or the fortnightly settlement.

Mr. Powell continues to recommend the Frontino and Bolivia (South American) Gold Mining Company's shares for investment. The immense gold-yielding resources of these mines are being rapidly developed under the superintendence of Capt. W. Goyen (late of the St. John del Rey Company's Mines), whose abilities as a practical gold miner are indisputable. The directors (who hold about one-quarter of the shares) are gentlemen of high standing, and the shares generally are well held.

Mr. Powell is a BUYER or SELLER of these shares, and is prepared to make a close price to parties having business in them, either for cash or the fortnightly settlement.

March 10, 1865. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

M. Greene is favoured with instructions to SELL the FOLLOWING SHARES, at nett prices:—

10 East Laxey, £2.	10 East Grenville, £4.	40 East Rosewarne, £2.
5 Great Laxey, £20⅛.	5 Snaefell, 17s. 6d.	10 North Dolcoath, 1s. 3d.
2 Gram. & St. Aub., £5⅞	10 Maudlin, £6.	5 Tresavean, £4¼.
5 Reinnle Laxey, £4¼.	10 North Treskerby, 50s.	20 Grylls Florence, 8s. 6d.

Gentlemen can have shares registered before payment if buyers, and if sellers cash on receipt of transfer.

M. Greene informs his friends who acted on his advice, and bought Great Laxeys from £4 upwards, that the shares have now reached £20¼ buyers. M. Greene now recommends New Clifford shares as certain to double their present price in a short time. Closing price, £1¾ to £2¼.

Bankers: Imperial Bank, and London and County.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodsfoot, South Caradon, Devon Great Consols, Great Wheal Vor, Wentworth Consols, and Sithney Wheal Metal for investment. These shares will pay good interest for money at present quotations.

Advertisements have recently been inserted in the columns of the Mining Journal by dealers who, having sold shares for forward delivery, endeavour to frighten timid holders in order to possess themselves of their shares to fulfil their contracts; this system has been adopted particularly against Great Wheal Vor, West Chiverton, and Chiverton shares, and I caution my friends against parting with their property, or giving credence to the unfounded assertions of interested parties.—76, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. P. THOMAS'S NEXT SALE of SHARES, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, will TAKE PLACE, on THURSDAY, March 23, 1865, when, amongst others, he will submit the following shares for sale:—

150 West Great Work.	10 Natal Central Railway Company (Limited).	50 Drake Walls.
100 Illogan.		10 New Rosewarne.
20 Long Rake.	Scrip shares.	

Mr. Thomas requests parties desirous of putting up shares at this sale will let him have their instructions not later than Thursday, 16th inst., in order that they may be advertised.—6, New Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 37, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. Thomas has in course of preparation a pamphlet relating to mining investment and speculation at the present time, which will shortly be published, price 1s.

MR. FRANCIS G. LANE, No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has the following SHARES FOR SALE, free of commission:—

100 British Slate, £7.	25 East Wh. Vor, 34s. 9d.	10 New Rosewarne, £3.
5 Bryn Gwiog, £17½.	25 No. Treskerby, £2⅝.	15 North Grambler.
25 Caradon Vale, 3s. 6d.	45 North Wh. Metal, 20s.	20 Prosper United, £3¼.
50 Cefn Cilcen, 10s. 3d.	50 North Downs, 6s.	70 Redmoor, 1s. 10d.
10 Clijah and Wentworth, £2.	50 Gt. Devon and Bedford, (Colcharton), 43s.	20 Rosewarne Unit., 32s.
		40 So. Condurrow, 39s. 3d.
60 Dale, 8s.	10 Great Laxey, £19⅜.	40 St. Day United, 17s. 9d.
1 East Basset, £18.	25 Gt. South Tolgus, 42s.	25 St. Just United, 25s.
15 East Lovell, £10¼.	20 Grylls Wheal Florence, 19s.	5 Stray Park, £13.
35 East Caradon, £14⅞.		50 Vale of Towy, 2s. 3d.
50 East Grenville, £4 2s.	50 Lady Bertha, 8s. 9d.	50 West Wh. Vor, 23s.
10 East Rosewarne, 43s.	100 Llanberis Slate, 20s 3d	45 Wheal Crebor, 49s. 9d.
50 Frontino and Bolivia (Gold), 29s.	20 Marke Valley, £5.	20 Wh. Grenville, £3 1 3d.
	40 New W. Martha, 29s 9.	50 Wheal Harriett, 8s. 9d.

BUYER of East Caradon, £14½; 100 Drake Walls, 8s.; and New Martha, 27s. 6d.

Parties of respectability can have transfers registered into their names previous to payment. Bankers: London and County Bank.

Great North Laxey.—Mr. F. G. Lane calls attention to the report of the half-yearly meeting of the Great Laxey Company, which appears in this week's Mining Journal, and would remind his friends and the public that Capt. Rowe, the manager, is of the decided opinion that nearly all the returns of that very rich mine come from Great North Laxey lode. Great North Laxey Mine is also opening out well. The lode in the shaft continuing worth 2 tons of lead ore; and the 60 south 1 ton per fm. Mr. F. G. Lane can at present sell a few shares at £3 nett each, and they are expected to have a considerable rise. Great Laxey's (now 15,000) have risen to £20 each.

JOHN R. PIKE, 3, PINNERS COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, has FOR SALE the UNDERMENTIONED SHARES at the following nett prices:—

50 Carn Camborne, £1 3 9	40 Great Devon Bedford ⅜ prem.	4 N. Roskear, £14 10s.
5 Clifford Amal., 30s.	25 North Basset, £14 9d.	
8 Cwm Erfin, £38 10s.	70 Gt. S. Chiverton, 14s.	100 Sortridge, 2s.
50 Bedol-Aur.	50 Kelly Bray, 8s. 9d.	4 South Basset.
100 Bryntail.	40 Lady Bertha, 8s. 6d.	50 South Condurrow, 2s.
30 E. Gunnis Lake, 7s. 6d.	15 Maudlin.	7 Stray Park, £12.
50 East Russell, £4 7s. 6d.	20 New Wendron, £2 10s.	10 Gt. S. Tolgus, £2 6s 3d
20 East Treskerby, £2 5s.	25 N. Chiverton, £1 19s.	3 Great Vor, £33 15s.
50 East Ellen, £1.	25 North Dolcoath, 5s.	100 Wheal Unity, 8s. 9d.
100 East Vor.	100 North Downs, 7s. 6d.	20 Wheal Uny, £2.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. SHARES in MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 1¼ per cent., for immediate cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

WILLIAM SEWARD, 19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. HENRY BULLEN, MINE SHAREDEALER, 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HARRIS AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, 15, GEORGE STREET, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

WILLIAM WARD, 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established Twelve Years.

HENRY GOULD SHARP, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange),

Is a BUYER for IMMEDIATE CASH of the FOLLOWING SHARES:—

100 Nangiles, £18¼.	1000 North Jane, 15s.	1000 Wheal Ida.
250 East Chiverton, 15s.	500 Great Caradon.	250 East Providence, 16s.
84 Long Rake.	20 Trelawny, £20½.	40 Great Laxey, £19⅜.
20 Clifford Amal., £30⅛.	1 Dev. Gt. Con., £582½	83 Garildna United.
200 North Basset, 10s.	150 Wheal Emma.	100 Wheal Agar.
25 Cook's Kitchen, £5¾.	50 Wheal Uny, £1¾.	195 Kelly Bray, 5s.
30 East Carn Brea.	200 Lady Bertha, 5s.	50 Great So. Tolgus, £1⅜

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, E.C.

FOR SALE:—2 Mary Ann, 2 East Basset, 20 North Treskerby, 2 South Tolgus, 20 Gonamena, 20 Grenville, 5 Cook's Kitchen, 5 Kitty (Lelant), 5 North Grambler, 20 Par Consols, 20 East Rosewarne, 5 South Crofty.—Apply to John W. Hutchinson, Mining Exchange, Royal Exchange Avenue, London, E.C.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 12, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C., is in a position to give sound advice as to the sale or purchase of mining shares, the present being one of the most favourable opportunities for speculation or investment to result in large profits. List free on application.

*** SPECIAL BUSINESS in Great North Laxey.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WARD AND CO., BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS, STATIONERS, and MANUFACTURERS of ACCOUNT BOOKS, have REMOVED from 56, Bartholomew-close, to their more central premises, 107, LONDON WALL, E.C.

WILLIAM BARTLETT, MINING SHAREDEALER, No. 2, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange),

Receiving early information of improvements in mines, is in a position to give sound advice as to what should be bought for a great rise in price within the next few months. Mines inspected by experienced and trustworthy agents.

Telegrams promptly attended to.

Cheques sent by post should be made payable to my order, and crossed "Alliance Bank."

NORTH JANE MINE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, a FEW HUNDRED SHARES in this mine, all calls paid.—Sellers will please state number and price to William Bartlett, 2, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

GEORGE RICE, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, E.C. (23 years' experience), Member of the Mining Exchange, has SPECIAL BUSINESS, as BUYER or SELLER, in the following:—

	Closing quotations.		Closing quotations.
Clifford Amalgamated	£30 -30¼	Great Devon (Colcharton).	£ ¼-⅜ prem
Chiverton	6 - 6⅜	Great Wheal Vor	34 -34½
East Russell	4¼- 4⅜	Marke Valley..... ...	4⅜- 5
East Carn Brea	6⅜- 6⅝	North Treskerby	2⅜- 2⅝
East Caradon	14 -14½	Wheal Crebor.....	44s.-43s.
East Wheal Lovell	9¼- 10	Wheal Grenville	3⅜- 3¼
East Wh. Grenville	4 - 4¼	West Chiverton.....	60 -65

Great Devon (Colcharton).—G. Rice can sell for a month or two on, to parties who prefer buying for time instead of cash—5s. to 10s. premium closing prices

East Caradon and East Lovell.—G. Rice deals largely in these at close prices, and is always well prepared to advise his friends when to buy or sell.

To Speculators Generally.—After you have perused the usual published opinions and reports in the papers, ask G. Rice what to receive or reject.

Money advanced on mining shares.

March 10, 1865. Bankers: Bank of London.

JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., AND MINING EXCHANGE.

A SELLER of 50 East Grenville, £4, for end of March; 20 East Russell, £4 11s. 3d.; 20 Great South Tolgus, £2⅜; 5 Clifford, £30¼; 10 East Caradon, £14¼; 20 Great Laxey, £20; 50 Wheal Crebor, 43s. 6d.

A BUYER at market prices of South Condurrow, East Carn Brea, and West Tolgus.

Business on commission in all other market mines.

J. Hume's "Circular" for March is now ready, and contains a variety of important information on rising mines.

East Grenville.—Special remarks taken from the most authentic reports of inspecting agents appear in J. Hume's "Circular" of March 11, which should be procured by all who are interested. Single copy, 6d.; subscription, 5s. per annum.

Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

Original Correspondence.

QUARRIES AND QUARRYING—THEIR POSITION—No. VI.

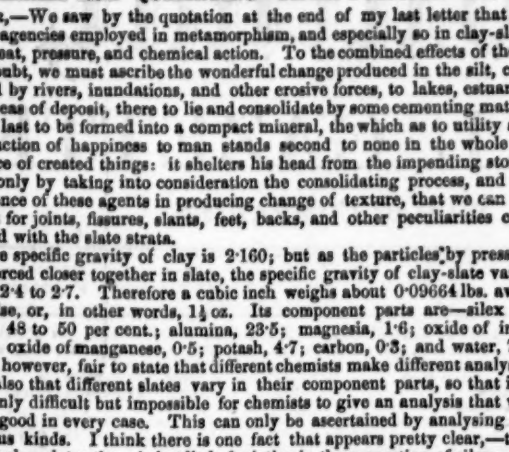
SIR,—We saw by the quotation at the end of my last letter that the chief agencies employed in metamorphism, and especially so in clay-slate, are heat, pressure, and chemical action. To the combined effects of these, no doubt, we must ascribe the wonderful change produced in the silt, conveyed by rivers, inundations, and other erosive forces, to lakes, estuaries, and seas of deposit, there to lie and consolidate by some cementing matter, so at last to be formed into a compact mineral, the which as to utility and production of happiness to man stands second to none in the whole sequence of created things: it shelters his head from the impending storm. It is only by taking into consideration the consolidating process, and the influence of these agents in producing change of texture, that we can account for joints, fissures, slants, feet, backs, and other peculiarities connected with the slate strata.

The specific gravity of clay is 2·160; but as the particles by pressure are forced closer together in slate, the specific gravity of clay-slate varies from 2·4 to 2·7. Therefore a cubic inch weighs about 0·09664 lbs. avordupoise, or, in other words, 1½ oz. Its component parts are—silex for base, 48 to 50 per cent.; alumina, 23·5; magnesia, 1·6; oxide of iron, 11·3; oxide of manganese, 0·5; potash, 4·7; carbon, 0·3; and water, 7·6. It is, however, fair to state that different chemists make different analyses, and also that different slates vary in their component parts, so that it is not only difficult but impossible for chemists to give an analysis that will hold good in every case. This can only be ascertained by analysing the various kinds. I think there is one fact that appears pretty clear,—that in all clay-slates there is but little deviation in the proportion of silex; but the metallic and alkali parts appear to differ in proportion. And I would suggest that the difference of colour, texture, and grain owes its existence to the fact of this disproportion. We see that the alkalis change the colour of several vegetables from purple to green, from red to purple, and from red to brown. This being the case, I ask can it not be so in the mineral kingdom? But, of course, this is only a suggestion.

Another feature in clay-slate, and one that makes it truly valuable, is *cleavage*. In reality every vein of slate is valued according as the cleavage is more or less perfect. Cleavage may be said to be of two kinds—transverse and coincident; transverse when the cleavage is not parallel to the lines of stratification, but deviating, sometimes even at right angles to them; coincident, when the cleavage is parallel, or nearly so, to the lines of stratification. Geologists and scientific men are not altogether agreed as the cause of cleavage and foliation. Some chose the mechanical, others the chemical, and there are to be found persons that combine the two processes, whilst others adopt a chemico-electrical theory to account for cleavage. Some think that cleavage is quite independent of the original lamination or stratification of rocks—that is, the division of rocks into beds or layers of more or less thickness, and that it ought not to be confounded with it. However, I think it is pretty clear that what produced the one must have produced the other; as the division of rocks into layers seems to me to be only cleavage produced on a rough scale. By saying this, I admit that the forces employed in the one may be stronger than in the other; and in point of time those forces might have been employed antecedent in the one. We can, possibly, appeal to pressure "compressing the sediment at right angles to the line of cleavage" as the main cause of cleavage. But if such *savans* as Sedgwick, Phillips, and Tyndall cannot come to the same conclusion, it is not improper to ask—"Who's to decide when doctors disagree?"

All argillaceous as well as aranaceous, calcareous, and carbonaceous rocks are undoubtedly of aqueous origin, and as such were formed more or less in a horizontal position at first. But the clay-slates at present present every conceivable kind of position and contorted structure. We see them anticlinal, synclinal, lenticular, and of every imaginable contorted shape; forming every angle, from perpendicular to horizontal. These changes from the original position are much more so in the clay-slate than, as far as I have seen, in any other rock of aqueous formation. Now, to account for all this, we must evidently call in some great principle other than that of water. What is that formidable power, and how has it produced such great changes in the position of rocks? These questions, and many such, are again the subject of grave dispute. Each party adhering to its peculiar views with unabating zeal, and displaying wonderful ability in discussing their tenets. Now, without entering the precincts of dispute on either side, we are of opinion that this is the igneous agency, upheaving, bursting through, interstratifying, and overlying; as we cannot see how to account for all the dislocations, contortions, &c., without the aid of igneous agency. It is with every diffidence that we would offer an opinion why limestone, chalk, and the secondary rocks generally are not so much displaced as the primary—viz., that the igneous rocks are not so prevalent, and consequently their displacing influences are not exercised so much. The igneous rocks that surround the Cambrian formation of our own country are, for the most part, trap rock, greenstone, and porphyry.

Having taken thus a somewhat cursory view of the theoretical bearings of the question, we will proceed to the more practical part. It is quite evident that we shall find the most compact rock, containing the less extraneous matter, where the influences of the agents described have been developed most fully. Thus, for instance, if the pressure be wanting, we cannot expect to find good slate-rock there. We give the following diagrams as illustration:—



In diagram No. 1 we see trap rock on each side of the clay-slate stratum; and we also see that the trap forms a kind of basin. Under such circumstances we cannot expect to find good slate-rock, because there is evidently an absence in a great degree of one of the principal agents employed in producing good slate-rock—viz., pressure. In No. 2 the vein of slate is supposed to be on an abrupt declivity of the mountain, a good way from the summit, and running in the same direction as the mountain range. Here the superincumbent pressure is so much greater than the supporting power that, in cases similar to them, it is very likely to have an injurious effect on the slate. No. 3 is in what I consider a favourable position for a slate quarry—where the superincumbent pressure and the supporting power are nearly equal; they then form a parallel, or as it were an equilibrium pressure. Compact slate-rock may be expected to be formed when the stratum is hemmed in well on both sides by one of the hard rocks, provided that those rocks lie nearly parallel to the lines of stratification of the clay-slate. Not unfrequently the hard rocks are elevated above the clay-slate, as shown in the diagram, forming two barriers, and causing the slate vein to be in a hollow. This is considered a very favourable position. Some slate veins, running through a mountain, are broad at one side of the mountain, and when they get to the other side they are greatly contracted—wedge-like. This seems to me to be in consequence of more pressure influences at one end than the other. In general the broad end, whilst the most bulky, is less productive than the narrow one. It appears to me also that a nice even surface is far preferable to select for the site of a slate quarry than a rugged and wild surface, inasmuch as it indicates that the agents before referred to carried on their respective influences gradually, and not with destructive force. We could cite the principal quarries to support this premise.

But Nature, in her immense laboratory of rock composition, has some destructive influences (that is, of course, taking into consideration their utility to man; although I doubt whether anything can be said to be destructive in Nature, were we able to comprehend the whole organisation) as well as favourable ones. Therefore it is expedient for us to enquire into the destructive to avoid them, as well as to seek out the favourable to possess them.

A vein that crosses a mountain range is more favourably situated than one that runs parallel to it. Your learned correspondent, Dr. Bower, says the reverse; but in this, as well as when he says that the dip of Festiniog veins is from 4° to 5°, and some other things, I beg friendly to dissent from him; and on the completion of this series I may write an article dissentient to some of the opinions set forth by him. The reason why I consider a vein better when crossing than when running parallel to the range of a mountain, is that the pressure of the surrounding rocks is much more equal, and the absence of destructive superincumbent pressure.

The fact of a dyke or metallic vein running through a slate vein carries with it a destructive influence on the slate, as it contorts the slate stratum for yards on each side of it, thus strewing devastation all the way it goes. I know there is an erroneous opinion entertained that a dyke consolidates a slate vein through which it passes, except where it actually lies, but this, I think, will not bear the test.

Sometimes also a trap forces in, as it were, on the slate vein, throwing it out of its former direction. This circumstance carries with it invariably in that particular spot a most destructive influence. I noticed a remarkable case of this in old Tyn-y-Coed Quarry, in my letter No. 4.

There are other unfavourable features—such as anticlinalism, when the stratum is arch-like; synclinalism, when the stratum is basin-like; faults, when the stratum is sunk down or elevated, so that the layers do not correspond to each other; denudations, when one part of the stratum is stripped off; posts, when the consolidating process has not been in full development. We have even seen posts containing loose gravel in slate veins. All these bespeak influences in a degree more or less injurious. I could name a quarry where 20,000*l.* has been spent on an anticlinal rock, and which was found to be worthless, as will every one in a similar position.

Were it necessary, I could cite instances of all I have advanced on favourable and unfavourable positions; and however groundless and light notions may be, facts are, and will always remain, stubborn things.

I find I cannot write all I intend to on the position of quarries in this letter, therefore I must devote my next to the same subject.

Dinas Mawddwy. SAMUEL JENKINS.

SLATE QUARRIES AS AN INVESTMENT.

SIR,—No one can doubt that much of a valuable nature is contained in the "Few Words on Slate, Slate Quarries, and Slate Companies," brought out by "A Man of Experience," but it is very odd that "your surmise" was just wrong in this one particular case, while in the other "ninety-nine cases it would have been correct." It is not often the case that geological knowledge is combined with the practical details of quarry working. I quite accept, however, what your correspondent states on that point. I have carefully read his essay, and do not find any difference between his statements and my own as to the colours and descriptions of slate, &c.; and as to the dip of the Merionethshire vein, I can say that in the quarries I have seen they had only a dip of 4° to 5°, while he asserts it to be at an angle of about 45°. This I cannot understand; an experience of between seven or eight years, practically in Carnarvonshire only, has taught me that 10 *yards* is the average depth of top rock which has to be removed, and this opinion I have formed not only from the Snowdon Slate Quarries, but also from several others.

That "the North Wales slate deposits lie principally in the neighbourhood of Snowdon, in Carnarvonshire," is a question beyond dispute; and as managing director of the above quarries, I can only say that as they are only about 2½ miles from the top of Snowdon, on the Beddgelert side, their situation verifies their character. In two different parts of them slates of mixed, best, and second qualities, and of sizes varying from 24 × 14 to 12 × 6, have been made from rock having an overlay of not more than 6 yards of top, nor more than the same width of side covering. Depth is calculated from *the side* as well as from *the top*, because both are pretty equally exposed to the action of the weather. In another part of our quarries, after cutting through a bed of peat two yards deep, we came upon what quarrymen call a layer of *sunter* (a term which your correspondent will doubtless understand), and made slates of best quality immediately below it; and again at a distance of about 15 yards from one of the places at which I have before stated that slates were made at a depth of 6 yards from the surface, we came upon another layer of sunter, near a natural stream, which there traverses the slate vein. These advantages may be *somewhat* peculiar to us, as we are certainly in the centre of one of the great slate deposits, but I do not think they are *particularly* so, because I have observed similar favourable indications at other Carnarvonshire quarries.

The language of your correspondent's essay implies that very much money has been lost in slate undertakings. Some money, no doubt, has been lost, from want of the usual care which a man of business displays in any case when he wishes to invest his money, but I deny most emphatically the idea that more money has been lost in slate quarrying than in such very speculative investments as gold, silver-lead, &c., and in this opinion I know I am perfectly supported by some of the most well-known men in Wales. I am sure also that if the losses incurred in searching for coals, and being at last defeated by the intervention of a throw, or the sudden drowning of the mine by an unexpected influx of water, were well considered, that the losses in coal mines have been more than ten times in excess of the losses in quarries, after allowing for the far greater production of the former on one side and their relative value on the other.

Beaumaris. JOHN BOWER, D.C.L.,
Manager of the Snowdon Slate Quarries Company (Limited).

P.S.—Will your correspondent communicate his name to me?

ECONOMIC PRODUCTION OF IRON.

SIR,—In July, 1850, you published a short account of what we were then doing at the ironworks with which I was connected, under what I think we may term an improved system of puddling; and as considerable interest attaches at the present time to all improvements in puddling calculated either to economise the raw material, augment the yield, or produce a higher quality of finished iron, may I request you to republish the subjoined extract from the notice in question:—

Mr. Plant's patent has been at work here more than a month, and up to the present time has proved highly satisfactory as regards quantity, quality, and yield, both of coal and iron. The first fortnight we worked only 13 turns, single furnace, using all pig-iron, and produced 39 tons 17 cwts. 1 qr. 27 lbs. of iron, with good yield; coal used, 22 tons 10 cwts. From the 13th to the 20th instant we worked 11 turns, and produced 26 tons 9 cwts. 2 qrs. 24 lbs. of good iron; yield very good. The first two turns of the last week we used one-fifth pig and four-fifths metal; coal used, 8 cwts. 2 qrs. per ton of iron.

Although nearly 15 years have elapsed since the above was published, I should like to ask any of your numerous readers if it has been surpassed up to the present time? THOMAS JONES, Manager.

Clydach Ironworks, near Abergavenny, March 9.

DIFFICULTIES IN BORING ARTESIAN WELLS.

SIR,—Two artesian wells are being bored in Paris, one at Arcueil and another at the place Hebert, in the 18th arrondissement. At the latter place the actual depth attained is 118 feet below the level of the ground, and the calcaire grossière has been reached, leaving 354 feet more to be bored, the depth to the chalk at which the water is to be found being 472 ft. This well has been carried down to its present depth only by overcoming enormous difficulties at every step. It was lined with masonry at the commencement, and when a depth of 72 ft. had been reached an iron tubing was continued, formed of compartments 6 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and 3 ft. 3 in. high, forced downwards by screw pressure. But after 36 beds of different strata had been passed, a belt of sand was reached, mixed with water so copiously as to be nearly liquid. They continued sinking the tubes, in hopes that by extra precautions this spot of danger might be passed, when another difficulty presented itself. They had not counted upon the undercurrents in this subterranean region, and the consequence was that the tubes were pushed wholly out of the perpendicular. To remedy this evil was impossible by any means available, so the tubes had to be removed altogether, and the masonry continued as before. This was an extremely difficult operation, on account of the absence of any sort of foundation, and was thus conducted:—After having excavated a few metres below the existing portion of the masonry, and shored up the sides, they let down a frame-work of oak, which had been made to fit exactly the perimeter of the well, and suspended it by chains to a collar round the top of the masonry. This done, the masonry was laid as rapidly as possible on the platform thus provided, and the interval filled up as far as the old work, the chains being sealed up in the work. When this was completed, another cradle was suspended, and another section of masonry added, and so on until the calcaire grossière was reached. Many difficulties occurred before the masonry was completed: at one time one of the upper wheel-shaped platforms was crushed by the weight it was charged with, and had to be replaced by another. This led to an extraordinary discovery; on piercing the masonry all around for the purpose of removing the timbers, it was found that behind the wall an enormous bell-shaped cavity existed, the upper portion being arched. This had been formed by the subsidence of the mass of strata, luckily without the upper soil giving way. It was necessary to fill this cavity at once, so it was shored up, and filled with fascines. Upwards of 700 faggots were employed for the purpose, and the masonry was afterwards made good. Now that a firm bed of rock has been reached, and a good footing obtained, the sinking of the well could be proceeded with under comparatively favourable conditions, but another obstacle prevents this being done. The influx of water from the marl is so great that two steam-engines cannot now keep the pit dry, and there is no room for a third, so that recourse must be had to the trepan, and manual labour set aside. This tool weighs 5 tons, and is composed of six branches, each armed with steel chisels.

March 6. C. H. D.

THE PNEUMATIC STEEL PROCESS.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Spiegeleisen," asks if a good quality of iron can be produced by mixing melted English pig-iron with melted spiegeleisen, and then treating the mixture in the ordinary puddling-furnace, or in the rotary puddling-furnace, which the energy and perseverance of Mr. Menelaus has rendered a success at Dowlais? I reply, that I took out a patent for this very method of improving English pig-iron, by mixing the melted pig-iron with melted spiegeleisen. This patent shared the fate of my pneumatic patent, but the value of the process remains the same; and on an average the quality of English pig-iron, when intended to be converted into malleable iron, is improved about 25 per cent. by my process for mixing the pig-iron with spiegeleisen. I cannot, however, agree with "Spiegeleisen" in his view of the pneumatic process, which produces results not obtainable by any other know means for converting pig-iron into steel or semi-steel; not that the pneumatic process itself can produce either steel or iron, commercially speaking, for it cannot; but when rectified by my process, it affords both steel and iron of a quality which cannot be produced by any other method of manipulation. Messrs. Hill and Homfray have just about as much idea of the pneumatic process as Julius Cæsar had of a steam-boat. Spiegeleisen is alike valuable either to the manufacturer of pneumatised iron and steel, or to the manufacturer of puddled iron. The pneumatic process has certain merits not found in the puddling process; and the puddling process, as carried out at Dowlais by Mr. Menelaus, possesses certain advantages of which the pneumatic process is devoid. Both inventions are, however, great inventions. To Mr. Bessemer is due the merit of energy and perseverance which has overcome the public ridicule, once so lavishly bestowed upon him by men who really ought to have known better. To Mr. Menelaus is due one of the most beneficial inventions, as regards both men and masters, that the iron trade has ever witnessed. Mr. Baker (of Sheffield) does not understand his subject, and, therefore, writes nonsense, not an uncommon circumstance.

Belgrave House, Cheltenham, March 7. ROBERT MUSHET.

COLLIERY WORKINGS IN SOUTH WALES.

SIR,—I do not feel inclined to follow Mr. Shepherd through his long list of personalities, but am surprised that any sane man should make such audacious and untruthful statements (in a popular public journal) as he did last week. He, in the first place, condemned the whole of the Welsh colliery managers, and now he kindly informs the public that "the North Countrymen generally are considered interloping squatters in this country." This is certainly very complimentary to North Countrymen in Wales; but, taking into consideration from whence it comes, they say nothing at present;—but, to the proofs of Mr. Shepherd's mine management.

I have repeatedly wished him to give the price per ton at which he worked the Cwmneol Colliery, but he is ominously silent on this subject. In my last, I promised this time to give the price per ton at which he worked the pit; and, to give Mr. Shepherd every advantage, I take the average of his three best months—May, June, and July, 1863,—which are the last three he was there. The following I gather from the cost-sheets, &c.:—

Cutting coal and putting into trucks	4s. 3d.
Timber	0 10
Horses and "donkey"	0 5
Stores	0 10
Royalties, 1s. and 9d. average	0 10½
Railway and dock dues, wagon rents, &c.	2 6
Salaries, commissions, &c.	0 6=10s. 2½d.
Selling price per ton	7 6
Loss per ton	2s. 8½d.

I find that the average get of coal for these three months is a trifle under 200 tons per day; but (say) 200 tons per day for six months, which I also find is about the length of time Mr. Shepherd was at Cwmneol:—thus, 200 × 24 × 6 = 28,800 tons, at 2s. 8½d., gives 3900*l.*, without taking into account the outstanding bills, &c.

I now leave the readers of the Journal to judge whether Mr. Shepherd is a fit and competent man to judge of collieries and colliery management.

Bedlwyn Colliery, March 8. J. NAYSMITH, Jun.

GOLD IN WALES.

SIR,—The Welsh Gold Mining Company sold yesterday the produce of 168 tons 7 cwts. of ore reduced in February, equal to 76 ozs. 2 dwts. 17 grs. of Gold, for 222*l.* 10s. 1d.—average produce, 9 dwts. 1 gr. of Gold per ton. From this mine, 970 tons 7 cwts. 1 qr. 26 lbs. of mineral reduced have yielded 478 ozs. 17 dwts. 23 grs. of Gold, sold for 1354*l.* 10s. 8d.—average produce, 9 dwts. 21 grs. of gold per ton. J. LOCKWOOD, Sec.

Bucklersbury, London, E.C., March 10.

GOLD MINING IN WALES.

SIR,—Perhaps no subject has received greater attention in the Journal within the last few years than Gold Mining in Wales. Prophecies of untold wealth have been made, but where is the result? That gold does exist near Dolgelly is undoubted. The question really is, does it it exist in paying quantities? Now, I do not pretend to be a miner; I only lay claim to that smattering knowledge that an individual possessing an usual average of common sense can be expected to have from a perusal of your paper, two or three runs over some of the Welsh gold mines, and about three descents underground. To my idea the proper way to answer this all-important question is to make a few preliminary enquiries, and from the deductions obtained therefrom to solve the question. The first query I would suggest is under what circumstances has gold been found in Wales? At Clogau, in bunches or shoots of very rich visible gold. Smaller bunches or shoots of visible gold have been found in Cwmheisian, Dolfrwynog, Prince of Wales, Cambrian, Berthlwydd, and Castell Carn Dochan, but only in Clogau have these branches been of a paying character. Quantities of selected promising lode stuff not containing visible gold have been from time to time tried at the various mines, but in no case with satisfactory results. In every case the failure has been attributed to the machinery employed, not to the want of the precious metal in the ore. How, then, can the gold be extracted from the rich ore if the machinery is defective? At the Cambrian, everything that capital can obtain, and the highest professional and practical skill can suggest, has only met with failure. At that mine the quartz has been reported from time to time in some places as being unproductive, and in others as yielding a few grains of gold per ton, but not sufficient to pay for extraction. From these facts I can only arrive at the conclusion that gold is not generally diffused throughout the lodes in North Wales in the same way as it is at the St. John del Rey and other foreign gold mines. I also conclude that in most of the lodes rich patches of gold, variable in richness from a few grains per ton to several thousand ounces, do exist, but the extent of these patches is uncertain hitherto, except at the Clogau, where they appear to have been very small. Presuming my deductions to be correct, in what direction should the managers of the various mines engage their attention? I should surmise to the ascertainment, so far as practicable, of the conditions under which the richest patches of gold have been deposited. They should analise the component parts of the various patches, and of the unproductive lode stuff, and carefully ascertain what appreciable difference exists between them, and in like manner compare and analise the strata surrounding the two varieties of lode stuff; the bearing, dip, and width of the lodes so examined should be carefully noted. The effect of cross-courses and caunters should be studied, and, in fact, general laws for the deposition of the metal should be attempted to be laid down, as in the copper and tin mines of Cornwall. In Wales, having found a wide lode, they make an opening on it, raise several tons of lode stuff, erect some patent machinery to extract the gold, and then expect results. What would they say in Cornwall to this kind of mining? There they never think of opening on a lode unless by a comparison of its characteristics with lodes which have been found to be of a paying character; they believe from their similiarity that they may expect equally good results from explorations. Let Welsh gold mining be conducted in the same way, and let the Clogau Mine be made the book from which the agents are to learn, then, and then only, in my opinion, can Wales be proud of her gold mines. The richness of Clogau makes me a strong believer in the success of gold mining in Wales, for I cannot believe that gold exists at that spot and nowhere else.

March 6. P.

CAMBRIAN CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES COMPANY.

SIR,—While it is to me, as a large shareholder, extremely satisfactory to find that the directors were so well supported by the shareholders in the recent contest relative to the acquisition of the additional property, yet I cannot but think that the directors—who, from the considerable interest they hold, can have no object other than the general interest of the undertaking—would have received a far greater support had the shareholders entered more fully into the facts of the case. Now, what are the facts? They are these. The directors, after due consideration and investigation, recommended their co-shareholders to conditionally acquire a neighbouring sett, the ore of which (upon assay and washing) has yielded from 1 oz. to 2 ozs. of gold per ton. As a rule, I willingly admit the inexpediency of acquiring additional setts by the appropriation of capital subscribed for another purpose; but in this particular instance there are very exceptional circumstances. In the first place, the directors are fully empowered by the Articles of Association to acquire any properties they may think advisable, and therefore without the consent of the shareholders every legal arrangement could have been completed for the purchase of the property in question. The directors, however, did not exercise this prerogative, but submitted the whole case to the shareholders, for their sanction or otherwise; and I, as a shareholder, feel indebted to the executive for having made an arrangement so peculiarly favourable to the company. In the next place, it must be

borne in mind that at the present time there is in hand between 12,000*l.* and 13,000*l.*, and by the expenditure of 1000*l.* the property in question can be partly purchased, and such trials, upon a large scale, made of its ore as to practically prove whether its further development would be remunerative or otherwise. Hence, under any circumstances, not more than 1000*l.* can be profitlessly expended, while on the other hand, by that comparatively small expenditure it is not unreasonable to assume that profitable results may be realised. If the trials should prove of such a character as to justify the continuance of operations, no more of the purchase money is asked for until after the shareholders have received a dividend of 5 per cent. upon the entire capital of the company, and then only 1000*l.*, the remaining 1000*l.* to be deferred until after the shareholders have received a dividend of 10 per cent. Inasmuch as there is considerably more than sufficient capital in hand to test the points recommended in the original properties, and likewise to fully test the practical value of the additional property, it does seem somewhat inexplicable that a gentleman like Mr. Hyde should have put himself to so much trouble and expense in supporting a suggestion made by another shareholder, as (Mr. Hyde's) having been most ignobly defeated at the meeting.

A SHAREHOLDER.

MINES AND MINING IN THE MARAZION DISTRICT—No. I.

SIR,—Mining in this part of Cornwall is of great antiquity. Long before Diodorus (2000 years ago) wrote of the civilisation and hospitality of the Land's End people, the mines in this district were worked, as is shown by the standard brass weights inscribed by the Phœnicians, and discovered under the colossal bull at Babylon, and by the metal instruments found in the tombs of ancient Egypt. A record (could it be furnished) giving the history of mining in this great field, from the period when the first shipment of tin left the Mount harbour down to modern times, would be a document of no little interest. It would be idle, perhaps, to recapitulate what tradition has handed down to us on this head; besides, it would be inconsistent with my present object, which is to give some account of the progress of mining around us during this century, to point out the imperfectly explored mines, and direct attention to new setts, through ignorance or other causes, long overlooked, but which, reasoning inductively, I say are well worthy of speculative enterprise.

For a full scientific description of this part of the country I must refer your readers to the maps and sections of the Geological Survey. It will be sufficient for my purpose to state that the stratified rocks of the district belong exclusively to the Devonian series, the igneous rocks being granite, greenstone, porphyritic elvan, and elvan proper. St. Michael's Mount, the great landmark of the district, is built up of granite and clay-slate, traversed by veins of copper and tin ores, some of them yielding tin in one rock and copper in the other, and others copper in the granite and tin in the slate, the whole furnishing the miner, as well as the man of science, with problems, if not impossible, difficult of solution. St. Michael's chair, on the top of the castle, 50 fms. above the level of the sea, commands a full view of the country far and wide, and it it was from this elevated granite seat I first noticed that the metal deposits seemed to take regular lines, as if the country were divided into separate metalliferous zones, the mines ranging together from east to west. As it will make my task less difficult, I shall speak of these zones separately, taking them in succession, as they occur.

ENNIS WHEAL VIRGIN, forming the eastern limit of the northern group, is situate on the side of a hill to the west of the river, which (to keep near home) runs from Relubbus through St. Erth, and into the sea at Hayle. I may here say that this deep gully is the result of a great break in the country, one of those shifts in the structure frequently observed in mining districts, and in the absence of cross-courses considered great dams, against which mineral deposits accumulate. In the early working of this mine the principal operations were carried on from a shaft sunk about midway between the river and the cross-course, near the western limits of the sett. Just below surface a large body of copper ore was discovered, and by the time the shaft was down, and levels driven out in the usual way from the 10 to the 60 fm. level, a long and prosperous career was marked out for the company. The dip of the cross-course referred to being west, it was thought the dip of the ore would be westerly also on sinking the shaft to the 80; however, it was seen that the lode had either become very poor, or the ore had taken a jump *down hill*, and it became a question of £ s. d. whether the company should be guided by the most improbable idea, and therefore confine operations to the ore ground laid open, or, relying upon the latter, they should go lower down and sink a new engine-shaft. Taylor's shaft was the result of that deliberation, and great success attended it. In the 90, west of sump, the lode was 9 ft. wide, and for a good length yielded 20 tons of copper ore per fm. The 100, 110, and 120, east and west of new shaft, developed great courses of ore. I have seen the lode in several places in the deep levels of the mine make courses of nearly solid copper ore 4 ft. to 5 ft. wide, and the mine throughout yielding 600 and 700 tons of good quality ore monthly. On sinking Taylor's shaft to the 140 a state of things analogous to that described in connection with the old shaft was arrived at. It would seem the company at this crisis were not disposed to entertain the idea of a second jump towards the river, for when the returns failed to meet the expenses the mine was abandoned.

PENBERTHY CROFTS MINE, on the same lode as the above, but west of the great cross-course which at one time formed the boundary between the setts, is sunk to about the 60 fm. level; large quantities of copper and tin ore have been extracted from it, the lode in the bottom of the mine being highly productive, when operations were suspended, now over 30 years ago. It is the opinion of the local miners that the Penberthy Crofts Company, too, were at fault regarding the dip of the ore in their mine, for in some shallow workings made some few years ago, east of Long Lane, between the slide and boundary cross-course, the bunches of ore were proved to be dipping towards the faults, and the conclusion is that a great mine exists in the comparatively unexplored ground between the two mines referred to. Several side lodes (parallel to the main lode) are known to exist in this hill, and great things are expected of them at their junctions with the cross-courses. There is no question about this old mine going to the front again some day, and rewarding a spirited company for their faith in its resources.

KISTAL MINE, in the valley about half a mile west of Penberthy Crofts, in the same sett, has not been much heard of; little has been done to explore the sett, and it is not always that we find the ore cropping up to surface, or when it does crop up that we can immediately uncover it. I feel assured, however, that great lodes, such as we know to traverse the sett, highly charged with gossan, intermixed with copper ore, as they are in the shallow bottom of the mine, will at no distant period have a vigorous development, and Kistal take rank with either of its predecessors.

TREWARTHEN DOWNS MINE, like Kistal, has been very partially worked. The deepest point at the engine-shaft is the 50 fm. level, and from adit down to the present bottom considerable quantities of ore have been raised. There is a good course of tin now on the hanging wall of the shaft. The lodes are large, and contain sufficient ore in sight to guarantee that a thorough trial of them would be attended with profitable results. The promising mine was abandoned about 20 years years ago, through an order from the Lord Chancellor.

WHEAL PROSPER (the north part of the sett now known as Prosper United) is about half a mile west of Trewarthen Downs, on the same run of lodes. This mine has received a thorough development, extensive workings having been made upon, I should think, all the lodes in the sett, resulting in the discovery of massive runs of copper and tin ore, the yield for years being 500 to 700 tons of the one and 20 to 30 tons of the other monthly. When abandoned (about 17 years ago) the mine was comparatively poor; still, as in the preceding case, the order to stop came from the Court of Chancery.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE, adjoining old Prosper, forms the western limit of the group of mines in question. The early promoters of this mine could not have selected a more appropriate name than that given to it, for, to speak in mining phraseology, a lane of oxides and sulphides of copper ore was laid bare near the surface, and, if my information be correct, it was from this great deposit the present Peel family got their riches. During my time the mine has had a prosperous career, but, like all in the list I have named, it has long become a thing of the past.

MINER.

St. Michael's Mount.

EAST CARADON MINE.

SIR,—I am glad to see Captain Seccombe has had courage enough to reply to my remarks, but it would be much more satisfactory to the shareholders if the manager would be a little more definite in his remarks. He says the mine will, "from present appearances, make good dividends for a considerable time to come, and continue what I considered a necessary amount of tutwork explorations for the future development of the unbroken ground." What does he mean by a considerable time? Six months is a very considerable time for a passage across the Atlantic, but it is a very short time for a mine to produce dividends that is selling for upwards of 10 years' purchase. His assertions cannot be based on the ore at present being discovered, that is not a pennyworth per month available for dividends, as the only level in the mine to value is the 80 fm. level only, which is not denied; it is within a few fathoms of the South Caradon boundary, and it must be, then, on the ore in reserve, which is easily arrived at by a little calculation on the part of the manager. If he has as much as 20,000*l.* worth of ore in reserve, and it can be made marketable for 15*s.* in 1*l.*, it will give 5000*l.* profit, which, at four quarter, would be exhausted in little over nine months—not a very desirable investment at the present price of the shares. Will the manager give us those points we have to come off from which he has such great expectations? Was the cutting of the lode at Seccombe's shaft one, which took place about two months since, and turned out blank, and so little said about it? And is the cutting the caunter in the 90 fathom level another? If so, I have grave doubts of his expectations being realised, seeing the lode in the latter has been declining in value from the 60, where it was valued in driving, both east and west, at 140*l.*, in the 70 at 90*l.* per fm., but in the 80 only from 18*l.* to 20*l.* per fm. through. This looks like a positive failure for the 90, where, I fear, the lode will become in contact with the hard ground that has impoverished the lode in all the mines eastward. As to the necessary amount of tutwork explorations, I have come to the conclusion that the majority of these levels are suspended from their not showing sufficient indications and encouragement to be driven.—*Listward.*

MINE AGENT.

EAST CARADON MINE—SPECIAL REPORT.

Camborne, March 2.—In pursuance of your request, I have carefully inspected the above mine, and beg to hand you my report. Williams's engine-shaft is sunk 3 fms. below the 90. In the 90 a cross-cut is being driven south to intersect the caunter and other lodes; it is in 11 fms., leaving about 5 fms. further to drive to intersect the caunter lode, which may be accomplished in seven or eight weeks from this date.—Caunter Lode: The caunter lode is intersected in the 80 by a cross-cut of 10 fms. south from Williams's engine-shaft, and opened on by level 60 fms. east and 27 fms. west of the cross-cut: east, the lode for most of the drivage is from 1½ to 2½ ft. in width, and in five places for a few fathoms in length is worth from 12*l.* to 16*l.* per fm.; in the other 3 or 3 fms. it is unproductive. The back of this level is being stoped by twelve men in three pares; the lode in these stopes is worth also from 12*l.* to 16*l.* per fm.; in these the lode is from 1½ to 3 ft. wide; the ore is found in pipes or bunches, and in some places for a short distance the lode is worth from 12*l.* to 18*l.* per fm. In the end the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm.; this end is about 15 fms. from the western boundary. The 70 is driven 100 fms. east of the cross-cut from Williams's shaft, for the first 60 fms. of which the lode over the level is pretty much taken away, but is still in course of stoping by twelve men, and yielding from 3½ to 4 tons of ore per fm.; in the next 46 fms. the lode is from 1½ to 2½ ft. wide, producing ore for most of the distance, worth from 8*l.* to 10*l.* per fm. on an average; the last 10 fms. the lode is unproductive. The 70 is driven 37 fms. west of the cross-cut from Williams's shaft, end poor and suspended, and most of the ore ground over the level taken away; about 4 fms. between the end four men are stoping the back of the level, in which the lode is of no great value; 7 fathoms behind the end a winze is being sunk below the level; it is down 10 fms., in which the lode is worth 20*l.* per fm. for the whole depth, and continues of the same value. The 60 is driven 98 fms. east of the cross-cut from Williams's shaft; the last 10 fms. the lode is unproductive and the end suspended, and most of the best ground over the level taken away. The 60 is driven west to the boundary, and the ground over the level exhausted.—New Lode: The new lode is intersected in the 80 by a cross-cut of 9 ft. south of the caunter; the same level is driven 5 fms. east of the cross-cut, and the lode is spliced out to the caunter. The same level is driven 8 fms. west of the cross-cut; for most of this drivage the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and the end 3 fms. worth 10*l.* per fm. on an average; the end is now poor, and suspended. The 70 is driven 60 fms. east of cross-cut from Williams's shaft; the lode is 1½ ft. wide on an average, and the first 30 fms. worth from 8*l.* to 10*l.* per fm.; the last 15 fms. are poor, and the end suspended; pretty much of the best ore ground over the level is taken away. The 70 is driven west to the boundary, and most of the ore ground exhausted. The 60 is driven 37 fms. east of the cross-cut from Williams's shaft; the lode in three places for a short distance is worth from 10*l.* to 15*l.* per fm.; in the last 10 fms. it has not been of much value, and the end is suspended. The 60 is driven to the western boundary, and most of the ore ground exhausted; in this level (the 60), and about 72 fms. east of the cross-cut from Williams's shaft, a cross-cut is driven from the caunter lode 27 fms. south, which has intersected two lodes; the first, which is called the new lode, is 21 fms. south of the caunter, and is opened on 12 fms. west of the cross-cut; it is 1½ ft. wide, composed principally of mundic, with a little ore intermixed—a kindly looking lode, but not of any great value. The south lode is 6 fms. south of the new lode, and has been opened on by level 7 fms. east and 18 fms. west of the cross-cut; east of the cross-cut the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. on an average, end suspended in consequence of bad air. West of the cross-cut the lode is from 6 in. to 1 ft. wide, and in places worth 8*l.* per fm.: the present end is poor.—South Lode: The south lode is intersected in the 80 by a cross-cut of 18 fms. south of the caunter, and opened on by level 4 fms. west of the cross-cut; the lode is 15 in. wide, principally quartz, unproductive. The 70 is driven 17 fms. east of cross-cut; the lode in this drivage is from 10 in. to 1 ft. wide, and worth 7*l.* per fm. for most of the distance; in the last 3 fms. the lode is small, and of very little value; the same level is driven west to the boundary, and most of the ore ground stoped out. The 60 is driven 15 fms. east and 20 fms. west of the cross-cut; each end is poor, and the ore ground over the level exhausted. Seccombe's flat-rod shaft, 100 fms. north of Williams's, is sunk 55½ fms. below the adit in the country. In the 50 the lode is cut by a cross-cut of 4 fms. south from the shaft, and opened on 6 ft. west; it is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan and mundic, kindly in appearance, but of no value; they intend to sink the shaft 9 ft. below its present depth, and cross-cut to the lode again, which may be done in seven or eight weeks. In reviewing the mine, I would observe the intersection of the caunter lode in the 90 is a very important point, as about that depth the caunter and new lodes will form a junction, but judging from the intersections of these lodes in the 80, 5 fms. east of the cross-cut, I am not very sanguine of anything very good being met with in that level. The caunter lode has fallen off very much in size and value in depth. The new lode will not be of any great value below the 80, as it will soon fall in with the caunter. The south lode in the 80, so far as developed, is valueless. Most of the ends at present are poor, and some of them driven to the western boundary, and pretty much of the best ore ground taken away. These, with the diminished size of the caunter, and the inferior quality of the ore, must make a great difference in the profits of the mine ere long. It is impossible to estimate the value of the reserves very accurately, the ore being so much scattered, but from my hasty calculation I should say it was from 27,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* above the 80. The future returns will greatly depend upon the productiveness of the lode in the 90.—*South Frances Mine.*

WILLIAM PASCOE.

Meetings of Public Companies.

GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Old Jewry Chambers, on Wednesday,

Mr. GEORGE W. DUMBELL in the chair.

Mr. T. THOMPSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and submitted the reports of the directors and agents, as follows:—

The directors in meeting the shareholders upon the occasion of the second general meeting of the company in London, have great satisfaction in being able to point out the continued improvement of the company's prospects. Upon examining the half-yearly balance-sheets, it appears that in Jan., 1864, the balance in favour of the company was 5268*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*; in July, 1864, the balance after payment of dividends was 9028*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*; and in Jan., 1865, after payment of dividends, the balance in favour of the company was 10,873*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*: showing that after payment during the last half-year of 12,500*l.* in dividends, the balance in favour of the company is 1844*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* in excess of the preceding half-year, and the shareholders have also during the same period received the sum of 10,000*l.* in shares of the Snaefell Mining Company, which is equal to a bonus of 20 per cent. The directors have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 10*s.* per share, being at the rate of 50 per cent. per annum on the capital of the company. The report of the managers of the mine will be read with much interest, as exhibiting the present improved prospects of the most important section of the mine between Dumbell's sump and the 110 fm. level north; and when it is considered that these two points are in whole ground, it is clear that the deposit of ore in that portion of the mine cannot under any circumstances be exhausted for many years. The object of the directors has been, and still is, to conduct the Great Laxey Mining Company in such a manner as to make the mines a permanent property, the shares of which will hold a settled value in the market, and in the purchase of which persons may feel they can with safety invest their capital, with a certainty of regular quarterly dividends of a fixed amount; and the directors feel confident that so long as the mines are conducted in the present manner, this desirable object can be completely carried out, and the permanent prosperity of the company secured. The directors have given notice to the shareholders that immediately after concluding the business of the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of the company, an extraordinary general meeting of the company will be held, for the purpose of considering the propriety of this company smelting their blende ore, and to make other arrangements in the said notice set forth. The questions to be proposed at the extraordinary general meeting will come forward in due course, but as the directors do not intend to make any separate report on that subject, it is well to state that the directors have had their attention very anxiously given to the question of the company's blende ore, under the belief that a greater price ought to be obtained for it; and, upon a very full investigation, the directors have no hesitation in advising that works should be erected for converting the blende into spelter, by which they feel assured a very considerable profit will be secured to the company. If this proposal of the directors is approved of by the meeting, the shareholders will point out the mode in which the capital shall be raised by the directors, with such instructions as the shareholders may think proper to give.

AGENTS' REPORT.

March 4.—We beg to hand you the following report of our operations during the last six months, and of our present prospects:—The copper ground to the south of the mine has not increased in length, as we at one time hoped. In the 155 and 165 we have a rich lode for about 15 fms. in length; in some parts much richer than in any of the levels above. The 190, our next exploring level south, is yet 10 fms. from this ore ground. In the 90, directly under the corner shaft, we continue to have a fair producing lode. The discovery of a greater length of ore ground southward is what we are now seeking for, to establish the value of the copper part of the mine. The 60, driving south towards the corner shaft, continues very productive for lead and jack, worth in the end 60*l.* per fathom, with stopes in the roof from 50*l.* to 100*l.* per fm. We have resumed sinking the main engine-shaft, now down 3 fms. below the 210, in a lode 6 ft. wide, worth about 10 tons of jack and 1 ton of lead per fm. Our next point of interest is the east lode in the north ground. The 210, or deepest level, is driven 10 fms. north of the Welsh shaft, and has been improving during the last month; we expect it has reached the first part of the productive ground going north; the lode is 6 ft. wide, and worth 40*l.* per fm. The lode in the 200 has been in disordered ground, and, therefore, not so productive as before, but we expect soon to have orey ground similar to what we had in it nearer to the Welsh shaft. The 190 and 180 are being driven northwards nearly even with each other, and both continue to open out a large and productive lode, mainly for jack, varying from 3 to 6 ft. wide, worth from 40*l.* to 60*l.* per fm. The 165 is in advance of the two last-named, and has for some time been driven on a lode 8 ft. wide, unusually rich for jack, yielding from 12 to 15 tons per fm., and mixed with lead, worth about 1 ton per fm. The 155 we have not for some time been driving, having had to sink a sump close to the end to communicate with the 165 fm. level stopes; we expect to resume this driving next month. The 145 fm. level end is also discontinued for the same purpose; the sump from this level is in productive ground, and will communicate with the 155; by this means these levels will be sufficiently ventilated, and the ore ground, as discovered, laid open for working. The 130 and 120 are yet unproductive, but we have no reason to doubt their becoming of value when further driven northwards. You will bear in mind that these drivings are all on the east lode, and that the quantity of reserve ore ground in the several levels referred to is, we expect, very great. We next refer with much satisfaction to the 110 north, and Dumbell's, which, from their increasing proximity, will become one mine. Since the last meeting we have discovered in the 110 a great deal of rich ore ground; we then reported its extreme length to be 20 fms., now it is 30 fms., and the last 10 fms. have been as rich, and in some cases richer, than in any instance before. About three months ago we discovered standing off 6 ft. from the level what we then took to be a western part of the lode, but which now shapes to become distinct, and may, in all probability, be an independent lode; this is further confirmed by what is apparent in the adit level, and on the surface. We have driven on this lode with great success, and close up to the present end it is worth considerably more than 200*l.* per fm. Our prospects in this part of the mine are of the best dercription, and it is impossible to estimate the quantity of rich lead ground now being discovered both above and below us, as the level is penetrating entirely new ground. Directly over where the 110 fm. level end has now reached is the sump, down 7 fms. below the 70 (in Dumbell's); the lode in the sump is 5 ft. wide, worth 120*l.* per fm. There can, therefore, be but little doubt that from the bottom of Dumbell's down to the 110 we have one mass of uninterrupted ore ground, on which we can work both from above and below. Our pioneer level north, in advance of the 110 by 12 fms., is the 70 in Dunbell's, which has opened out well, having given us a rich lode for lead, worth on an average about 70*l.* per fm. In none of the upper levels did the ore extend far beyond the sump (12 fms. back), and, therefore, the success of the 70 gives great promise for the further development of the 110 north, and towards Agneish shaft. Agneish shaft is now down 16½ fms. below the adit; the water-wheel and drawing machinery are completed, at work, and promise every satisfaction. From the foregoing statements it will be evident that, although during the last six months we have not had any startling successes, the returns and prospects of the mine have been steady and healthful, and point strongly to a continuance and permanency of satisfactory results. Besides the regular working of the mines, we have commenced several new trials further to develope the Great Laxey lode, and other adjoining lodes in the Great Laxey sett. A new adit level cross-cut has been commenced some distance down the glen southward to intersect the Great Laxey lode in new ground. At Glenfoss the trial on the new east and west lode not proving successful, we have commenced to drive on a large north and south lode near to it, but so recently as to have as yet no definite results. At Glenroy we have cleared the workings northward at the old mine, and are on the point of cross-cutting to intersect the lode. At some little distance from this, and lower down the stream, we have opened out on what we consider to be the Snaefell lode, and driven into the hill south on its course 28 fms.; the lode is large, but so far unproductive; it is desirable, however, to continue this trial further. The increased prosperity of the mines having created a difficulty by exceeding the power of the extensive plant and machinery on the washing-floor to dress the ores, we have had to appoint two sets of dressers, and thereby keep the floors in constant work by day and night, and additional jiggers are in course of erection. We have, however, every facility for continuing to make such additions to the floors as shall be ample for meeting to any extent the most abundant successes.—R. ROWE, J. KITTO.

The CHAIRMAN said he had very great pleasure in meeting his fellow-proprietors upon the present occasion, because it again afforded him an opportunity of congratulating them upon the increasingly improved financial and commercial position of the property in which they were all interested. He thought the facts laid before the meeting, in the reports just submitted, were in every respect as encouraging as could possibly be expected by anyone connected with this or any other mining company. (Hear, hear.) As would be seen by the report, the directors had considered the plainest way to indicate the gradual progress was to compare the financial position of the company during the last three half-years. It would be perceived that at the end of January, 1864, the balance-sheet showed a balance of 5000*l.*; that at the end of July, 1864, it had been increased to 9000*l.*, and that in January, 1865, it had been further increased to 10,873*l.* Had the directors so wished, the present credit balance could have been increased in various ways, but rather than attempt to show a false financial position, they had, perhaps, erred somewhat on the side of caution. After having paid during the past six months 12,500*l.* in dividends, there was at the beginning of January last a credit balance amounting to 10,873*l.*; and the statement which he held in his hand showed that since that period there had been no falling off in the mine, but that, on the contrary, during the past two months the raisings had been fully equal, and even greater, than what they were at the time when the balance-sheet was made up, the balance standing to the credit of the account on March 4 being 15,854*l.* (Hear, hear.) But the directors did not now act upon that balance, but, according to the Deed of Association, only upon the amount standing to the credit at the end of the financial half-year, which, as had been seen by the accounts, after paying 10*s.* per share dividend, would leave an undivided balance of more than 4500*l.* to be carried forward to the credit of the next half-year's account. During the last half-year there had not only been incurred the cost of working the mine by the raising of ore, &c., but there had also been incurred a considerable outlay upon what might be called dead cost in exploratory works carried on with the view of making further discoveries. Additional outlay had also been made by providing the mine with additional machinery, and he might here mention that the new engine, which was referred to at the last meeting, had been erected, and was now working with perfect success; and there had likewise been erected a water-wheel, the cost of which had been fairly charged against the produce from the mine. It was shown in the accounts that that was no part of the ordinary working cost, but that it was an extraordinary charge to come against the mine returns. The directors, in their report, had referred particularly to the position of one section of the mine, which was that known as Dumbell's, where a sump had been sunk for some 7 fathoms below the 70, where the lode in depth was continually increasing in value, its present value being 120*l.* per fm.; and in driving north from the sump, in the 70, the lode was worth from 70*l.* to 80*l.* per fathom, and was there also continually increasing in value. This was a most important and significant fact, because in the level above the 60 they had the ore standing north only for 6 fms. in length; but in the 70 they had already driven 12 fathoms through a rich course of ore, that was gradually improving in value. He attached considerable importance to this, because it had always been the case in the Great Laxey that where the ore regularly dipped to the north it was found to be a substantial deposit, extending to a greater depth, and much more continuous than when found more in the nature of a scoop. Dumbell's sump was exactly over the end in the 110, which had been one of the best levels in the mine, having produced ore of the richest description for 30 fms. in length, the lode being within a few feet of the end, worth 200*l.* per fathom. That was the explanation of the reason the directors had laid so much stress on this part of the mine, for, as he had already said, the sump was immediately above that rich level, the ground between which was all whole; therefore, the directors felt themselves perfectly justified in stating that if they were to put to work all the appliances they possibly could obtain, they could not take away all the ore for many years to come. (Hear, hear.) It was for this reason that especial attention had been directed to this part of the mine, without, however, wishing in any way to disparage the rest. The directors had stated in their report that it was not their wish to make a great flash by producing large returns of ore, and unduly raising the price of the shares in the market, but their sole object was to work the mine upon fair and honest principles, and to make it such an established property as to enable an investor to depend upon it for the bringing in of a certain steady income, which might be increased, but could hardly fall off for many years. (Hear, hear.) Before moving the adoption of the report, he wished to call attention to the question of the erection of a chaplain's house for the accommodation of the chaplain of the mines. The Great Laxey Mining Company many years ago subscribed for the building of a church for those of the miners who were members of the Established Church, and ground was given whereon to erect a chaplain's house, but it had never been erected. The time had now arrived when that should be done, but it would be a very great pity if the shareholders were to divide upon the question, and to avoid such a contingency the directors had thought it better not to submit a proposition voting the amount (150*l.*) out of the company's fund, but to leave it to the individual subscriptions of the shareholders.

Mr. CURNOW was glad to find that the directors had decided to adopt the plan suggested.——A SHAREHOLDER wished to know the relative number of miners who were members of the Established Church, and of other denominations?——The CHAIRMAN: I cannot possibly reply to that question.

Capt. ROWE stated that the numbers were pretty nearly equal.

The CHAIRMAN said the shareholders of this company had a very heavy responsibility upon them by the bringing together in a small locality a very large population, and he thought it was their positive duty to give that population every opportunity of receiving religious instruction.——Mr. CURNOW said that no shareholder would more gladly subscribe, *pro rata*, than himself, and he knew that many shareholders in Liverpool would most willingly do the same, provided it was voluntary.

Mr. W. LELEAN considered it would have been the better course to have made a grant.

A SHAREHOLDER drew attention to the fact that the accounts showed 150 tons less of copper than during the previous six months, and enquired whether it was thought to be but temporary?——The CHAIRMAN said there had been a falling off in the copper, and it was impossible for him to say whether it was temporary or otherwise.

Mr. G. BATTERS said the copper appeared to be a very immaterial matter. Lead and blende were their mainstay.——Sir W. SMITH: To say nothing of the silver.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that the reports and accounts be received and adopted.

Mr. CURNOW seconded the proposition, which was put and carried unanimously.

The business of the extraordinary meeting was then proceeded with.

The CHAIRMAN said that the proprietors were aware, by the notice which had been sent them, that the object of the present extraordinary meeting was to consider the advisability of erecting works for the smelting of their own blende ores. The directors had referred to the question in their report, after having taken great pains to ascertain if they had been receiving a fair value for that ore, and whether they could not make a considerable profit by smelting it. He could not enter into details, because if he did he would be guilty of a breach of confidence; but the directors had ascertained completely what the entire cost and probable returns would be, and he might state that it would result in a considerable profit to the shareholders. The first question to settle was whether they should erect works for smelting their blende; and, if they decided to do so, the next question to be considered would be in what manner the necessary capital should be raised. Those were the two points put forth in the notice referring to this extraordinary meeting. After mature consideration, the directors thought the best course to adopt for the raising of the capital, supposing the meeting agreed to the erection of the works, would be to distribute, *pro rata* among the shareholders, the reserved shares (which would be equal to one for every five held), and to issue them at a premium of 4*l.* per share. Each share would thus cost the proprietors 8*l.*, so that, taking the market price at 18*l.*, it would be really giving a bonus of 10*l.* per share. It had been urged that such an arrangement would necessarily reduce the amount of dividend per share; but, if that question were fully considered, it would be seen that the profits to be derived from the smelting of the blende would not only keep up the present amount of dividend per share, but that the amount would, in all probability, be increased. It had been pointed out that there was not a cash capital sufficient to meet payments without discounting their ore bills. According to the custom of the trade, they sold their ore for three months' bills, and inasmuch as they commenced paying dividends out of those bills without waiting to have them brought into cash, some time must have necessarily elapsed before discounting could be got rid of. But the directors proposed to apply 5000*l.* of the 20,000*l.* raised by the sale of the unissued shares as cash capital for mining purposes, 10,000*l.* for the erection of smelting works, and to invest 5000*l.* in convertible securities bearing interest, which could be kept as a reserve. By this means they would get rid of the necessity for discounting bills, and erect their smelting works.

Mr. CURNOW enquired in what manner it was proposed to make the calls?

The CHAIRMAN said it was proposed that the 4*l.* premium should be payable on April 10; 2*l.* of the other 4*l.* on Sept. 30, and the remaining 2*l.* on Dec. 30. And the directors also proposed that the shares paid upon should be entitled to half of the June dividend, having paid 4*l.* per share, a further half in September, and the full dividend in December. That, the directors thought, was the most fair and equitable way of settling the question. As some held only one or two shares, there would be some fractions of the unissued shares to be dealt with. It was proposed to place them in the hands of Sir W. Smith and Mr. Tuxford to sell by public auction, the proceeds to be divided among the shareholders entitled to the fractional parts.

Mr. CURNOW enquired what number of shares would be thus divided?——Sir W. SMITH said there were 120 parts, representing 24 whole shares.

The CHAIRMEN then proposed the first resolution, which was as follows:—"That the directors be and are hereby empowered to purchase the land and erect the works necessary to smelt the blende ores raised from the mines."

Mr. CURWEN wished to know if there was any legal difficulty in the way of that proposition being carried into effect?——The CHAIRMAN said that although the directors were not apprehensive of any legal difficulty, yet they had taken the opinion of counsel upon the question, which was to the effect that no possible legal difficulty could exist.

Sir W. SMITH said that the wording of the memorandum was "working certain mines." Counsel was clearly of opinion that smelting formed a portion of the working of the mines.

Mr. MUNDEY enquired how long it was calculated it would take to erect the proposed smelting works?——The CHAIRMAN could not venture to state, but he did not think it would take many months.

Sir W. SMITH said, from a careful calculation, he believed the shareholders might depend upon a profit of 5*l.* per ton of spelter, so that they might reckon upon a profit of 1000*l.* per month from their smelting operations, which, with the saving of 800*l.* or 900*l.* for discount, would secure an increased dividend of about 1*l.* per share per annum upon the 15,000 shares.

Mr. MUNDEY asked if there were not some doubts as to the smelting of the blende?

The CHAIRMAN said some parties had imagined that the Laxey blende would not smelt by itself, but that was a very great mistake, for there was no doubt whatever on that point. The directors had not only decisively proved that it would smelt by itself, but that the spelter produced from the blende was better than any other in the kingdom. It was the only blende, as far as they knew, that would smelt without first being crushed.

Mr. NOBLE said there was no question but that the Laxey blende alone would make excellent spelter, while other blendes could not be made into good spelter without an admixture of a proportion of Laxey blende.

Mr. MUNDEY asked if it were necessary to introduce any foreign matter into the manufacture of spelter?——Mr. NOBLE said he had just answered that question. The Laxey blende produced of itself a very fine quality of spelter, while most other blendes required a portion of the Laxey blende to make spelter.

Sir W. SMITH mentioned that their calculations were based upon coal at the present price, but presently that cost might be considerably reduced by larger importations.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. NOBLE said that the quantity of blende already discovered would last for many years, and the supply could at any time be very much increased.

The CHAIRMAN said there could be no question raised as to the great supply of blende, and the quantity raised could at any time be increased when required by the works.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the next resolution, as follows:—"That the directors be and are hereby empowered to issue the 2500 reserved shares *pro rata* to the present shareholders, that is to say, one share to every five, at a premium of 4*l.* per share, the payment to be as follows:—The 4*l.* per share premium to be paid on or before the 10th day of April next; 2*l.* per share on or before the 30th day of September next, and the remaining 2*l.* per share on or before the 30th day of December next ensuing, and that the said shares shall be entitled to participate in the dividends hereafter to be declared, as follows:—In June and September next, one-half the amount per share so declared, and after that to rank equally in respect to dividends with the other shares of the company.

Mr. MUNDEY thought it objectionable to dispose of the shares by public auction, and especially when there was a more ready means open.

Sir W. SMITH said the selling of the shares by public auction had been suggested merely to prevent any suspicion.—The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the next resolution, as follows:—"That where a shareholder would, under the last resolution, be entitled to a fraction of a share as a holder of any portion of five shares, such portion of a share shall be invested in the names of Sir Wm. Smith and Mr. W. Tuxford as trustees, who shall immediately proceed to sell the same by public auction. The proceeds, after deducting the amount to be paid to the company on account of such fractions of shares, to be divided *pro rata* among the shareholders entitled to such fractional part of a share."

Mr. MUNDEY asked if the shares would be issued in scrip?——The CHAIRMAN said they could not issue scrip for the fractional parts. The shares to be disposed of would be put in the names of Sir W. Smith and Mr. Tuxford.

Mr. MUNDEY suggested that there should be added to the resolution, after the words by public auction, "or otherwise," which suggestion was adopted, and the motion was put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then put the next resolution, as follows:—"That should any shareholder make default in the payment of the several instalments on the shares to be allotted him or her on account of the shares now held by him or her in the company for 14 days after the date on which such instalment falls due, the directors shall be and are hereby em-

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST.

BY WILLIAM HENRY CUELL, ESQ.

TABULAR STATEMENTS, CONTAINING RETURNS OF ORE, &c., FROM DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, FOR THE PAST YEAR (1864)

CORNISH AND DEVON MINES.

Shares	Name of Mine.	Amount Paid.	Market value.	Dividend per share.	Total Amount.	Metal.	Parish.	Purser or Secretary.	Address.	System.	Meetings, when held.	Copper.	Tin.	Lead.	Total Amount of Money.	Lease granted.	Dues.
		£ s. d.	£.	£ s. d.	£							Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£ s. d.	In Years.	
4000	Bedford United	2 15 0	2 2½	0 9 6	1900	Copper	Tavistock	T. B. Laws	50, Threadneedle-street	Cost-book	Three months	2361	—	—	11,405 6 1	1846 .. 21	1-23
1248	Boscaswell	6 15 0				Tin and copper	St. Just	S. York	Penzance	ditto						.. 21	
200	Botallack	91 0 0		8 0	1600	Tin and copper	St. Just	S. H. James	Penzance	ditto	Three months	217	426	—	29,724 0 0		1-18 1-24
1000	Carn Brea	15 0 0		2 0 0	2000	Tin and copper	Redruth	F. Rochfort	4, Queen-street-place	ditto		£10,016	26951‡	—	36,967 0 0		1-19
916	Cargoll	15 10 0	30	3 5 0	2977	Silver-lead	Newlyn	E. Michell	Truro	ditto	Three months	121	—	717	14,307 3 0*		1-15
3900	Clifford Amalgamated	50 0 0	31 32	3 2 6	9062½	Copper	Gwennap	H. Sims	Scorrier	ditto	Two months	15180	—	—	79,702 9 6		1-19
1024	Devon Great Consols	1 0 0	580 600	62 0 0	63488	Copper	Tavistock	A. Allen	Gresham House, Old Broad-st.	Joint-stock	ditto	25956	—	—	136,189 16 6	1859 .. 27	1-13
358	Dolcoath	128 0 0	400	41 0 0	14678	Tin and copper	Camborne	C. Thomas	Camborne	Cost-book	ditto	£3283	67354†	—	70,747 17 1†	1849 .. 21	1-24
512	East Basset	29 10 0		11 0 0	5632	Copper and tin	Redruth	F. W. Dabb	Redruth	ditto	ditto	1123	2609‡	—	11,107 8 0	1846 .. 21	1-24
6144	East Caradon	2 14 6	14 15	3 18 6	24115¼	Copper and tin	Linkinhorne	C. R. Norton	Salisbury	ditto	Three months	6046	—	—	35,488 13 7	1863 .. 21	1-20
128	East Pool	5 0 0		19 0 0	2432	Copper and tin	Illogan	W. Prisk	Camborne	ditto	Two months	2602	137	—	16,340 14 9‡		1-24
1908	East Wheal Lovell	2 13 6	10 10¼	0 17 6	1667¾	Tin	Wendron	H. Rogers	Helston	ditto		—	70	—	4,271 5 5‖		1-24
5000	East Rosewarne	2 15 0		0 2 6	625	Copper	Gwinear	E. King	22a, Austinfriars	ditto		£7214	—	—	7,224 0 0		
5000	Frank Mills	3 18 0	6¼ 6¾	0 17 0	4250	Lead	Christow	C. Wescomb	Exeter	ditto		—	—	1109	16,626 4 1		1-23
5908	Great Wheal Vor	40 0 0	33½ 34½	2 9 6	14722 6s	Tin	Breage	G. Noakes, man. direc.	Gresham House, Old Broad-st.	ditto	Three months	—	566¼	—	38,280 3 5		1-19
1024	Herodsfoot	8 10 0	35 37	1 15 0	5376	Silver-lead	Lanreath	T. Trevillion	Liskeard	ditto	Four months	—	—	638	14,611 3 5	25	1-19
9000	Marke Valley	4 10 0	5 5½	0 5 0	2250	Copper	Linkinhorne	J. Harding	Salisbury	ditto	Three months	5071	—	—	16,946 18 10	1863 .. 21	1-13
6000	New Birch Tor & Vitifer	1 6 6		0 5 6	1650	Tin	Nth. Bovey, Lyddford	W. Thomson	2, Copthall-buildings	ditto	ditto	—	140	—	9,117 18 0		1-18
5936	North Treskerby	1 6 0	2 2½	0 5 0	1484	Copper	Redruth	B. Matthews	St. Day	ditto	ditto	1974	—	—	9,322 7 0		1-20
1120	Providence	10 6 7	30 32	4 5 0	4760	Tin	Lelant	S. Higgs	Penzance	ditto	ditto	—	359	—	22,786 1 6		1-22
512	South Caradon	1 5 0	530	39 0 0	19968	Copper	St. Cleer	T. Kittow	Liskeard	ditto	Two months	5776	—	—	58,904 11 10		1-15
4000	St. Day United	3 0 0	3½ 4	0 5 0	1000	Copper and tin	Gwennap	E. King	22a, Austinfriars	ditto		£1960	26031‡		27,992 2 5		
940	St. Ives Consols	30 0 0	20	0 10 0	470	Tin	St. Ives	T. Treweeke	Uny Lelant	ditto	Three months				15,715 10 0		
6000	Tincroft	9 0 0	15 16	2 2 6	12750	Copper and tin	Illogan	W. Teague	Camborne	ditto	ditto	£1819	29772‡	—	31,691 0 0§	1863 .. 21	
6000	West Basset	1 10 0	7 8	1 5 0	7500	Copper	Illogan	W. A. Buckley	50, Threadneedle-street	ditto	Two months	4178	117	—	29,073 8 5	1852 .. 21	
3000	West Chiverton	10 0 0	63 65	3 0 0	9000	Lead	Perranzabuloe	R. Clogg	Liskeard	ditto	Three months	—	—	26795	27,378 17 2	1855 .. 21	1-18
400	West Seton	107 0 0	190 195	24 0 0	9600	Copper	Camborne	B. Matthews	St. Day	ditto	Two months	5412	—	—	31,189 10 0		1-18
256	West Damsel	38 10 0		7 10 0	1920	Copper	Gwennap	G. A. Michell	Redruth	ditto		2160	—	—	9,547 0 0	1851 .. 21	1-19
512	Wheal Basset	5 2 6	100 105	9 0 0	4608	Copper and tin	Illogan	F. W. Dabb	Redruth	ditto	Two months	1655	117	—	19,210 11 9	1850 .. 21	1-19
4295	Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes)	5 4 6	5	1 0 0	4295	Tin	St. Agnes	E. King	22a, Austinfriars	ditto	Three months	£220	15863‡	—	16,088 0 0		1-15
1024	Wheal Kitty (Lelant)	2 0 6	7½ 10	0 15 0	768	Tin	Uny Lelant	T. Richards	Camborne	ditto	ditto	—	6708‡	—	6,708 0 0		
1024	Wheal Mary Ann	8 0 0	13 14	2 0 0	2048	Silver-lead	Menheniot	P. Clymo	Liskeard	ditto	ditto	—	—	752	18,340 12 2		
80	Wheal Owles	70 0 0		10 0 0	800	Tin	St. Just	J. Boyns	St. Just	ditto		—	234	—	15,834 16 4		1-15
512	Wheal Jane (Kea)	3 10 0		1 10 0	768	Silver-lead	Kea	N. Glibert	Ferris Town, Truro	ditto							
396	Wheal Seton	58 10 0	197½202½	24 0 0	9504	Copper	Camborne	T. H. Tilly	Falmouth	ditto	Two months	24197‡ 3s	2977‡	—	27,174 10 0		
1040	Wheal Trelawny	5 10 0	19 20	2 12 6	2730	Silver-lead	Menheniot	W. J. Lavington	St. Helen's-place	ditto	Three months	—	—	827	20,900 0 0		

* This includes 130*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* for blende. † This includes 110*l.* for arsenic. ‡ This includes 118*l.* for arsenic, and 13*l.* 19*s.* for wolfram. ‖ These returns are made up to Oct. 5, 1864. § This includes 100*l.* for arsenic. ¶ 1-18 copper, 1-24 tin.
** This amount includes sale of 583 tons 18 cwts. of blende.

WELSH MINES, &c.

1200	Alderley Edge	10 0 0		2 5 0	2700	Copper	Cheshire	J. Down	Chorley	Cost-book							
8000	Bronfloyd	2 7 6	27¼ 30	0 10 0	2560	Lead	Llanbadurn Faur	J. B. Balcombe	Moorgate-street	Limited (3*l.*)		—	—	325	4,854 8 0		
867	Cwm Erfin	7 10 0	38 39	3 0 0	2601	Lead	Cardigan	J. Taylor and Sons	6, Queen-street-place	Cost-book	Two-monthly.	—	—	723	12,740 14 9		
128	Cwmystwith	60 0 0		24 0 0	3072	Lead	Cardiganshire	J. Taylor and Sons	6, Queen-street-place	ditto	ditto	—	—	1284	18,343 14 1*		
300	East Darren	32 0 0	100	12 0 0	3600	Lead	Cardiganshire	J. Taylor and Sons	6, Queen-street-place	ditto	ditto	—	—	857	14,648 4 6		
12500	Great Laxey	4 0 0	19½ 20½	1 11 0	19375	Lead	Isle of Man	T. Thompson	Old Jewry Chambers	Joint-stk (L)	Six months‖	1650	—	1338	54,167 5 0¶		1-13
400	Lisburne	18 15 0		21 0 0	8400	Lead	Cardiganshire	J. Taylor and Sons	6, Queen-street-place	Cost-book	Two-monthly.	—	—	2914	42,918 5 6		
1800	Minera	25 0 0	250 300	34 0 0	61200	Lead	Wrexham	J. Frazer	Wrexham	Joint-stock	Three-monthly	—	—	6910	109,767 1 6†	21	1-10

* This includes the sale of 97 tons 15 cwts. 1 qr. blende. † This amount includes 8820*l.* 8*s.* for 1722 tons blende. ‡ 1-12th on lead, and on blende 1-10th.
‖ Meetings held six-monthly, but dividends declared by directors three-monthly. § 1-15th for lead, 1-20th for blende. ¶ This amount includes sale of 4720 tons of blende.

powered to forfeit such shares, and forthwith proceed to sell the same, the proceeds to be carried to the credit of the company."

Mr. W. LELEAN seconded it, when it was put, and carried unanimously.

Upon the proposition of Mr. BATTERS, seconded by Mr. GATTY, a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors.

Upon the proposition of Mr. LELEAN, seconded by Mr. CURWEN, a vote of thanks was passed to the manager, secretary, and officers of the company.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

DEVON GREAT MARIA MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of the shareholders was held at the London Tavern, yesterday,—Mr. C. J. CARTTAR in the chair.

Mr. T. SPARGO (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and submitted several reports referring to the position and prospects of the mine.

The report of Capt. James Richards stated that the Devon Great Maria is situated directly west of the Devon Great Consols, in a direct line with the main lode of these mines, so that it may be considered as occupying a first-rate position. The great lode of New Wheal Martha, and the main lode of the Devon Great Consols, run directly through the sett, as do also other lodes of very great promise. Two shafts are sunk, and levels driven. He felt assured that the prospects were such as to guarantee large returns of copper ore, and that he was justified in recommending the Devon Great Maria as a very superior property. In addition to the very fine appearance of the lodes themselves, there are cross-courses and intersections, on which are often found the most splendid and valuable courses of ore. Any investors with whom his counsel had weight should promptly secure an interest, for, in his belief, the prospects of the mine were not exceeded by those of any other mine in the two counties.

The report of Mr. J. H. Hitchens (consulting mining engineer to the Devon Great Consols) was also read, which stated that he entertained a very favourable opinion of the lode, believing that it would begin very soon to yield good produce; and therefore he should sink a shaft in this part of the property, in the fullest confidence that it would result in great and early success. On the last occasion of his visiting the property he proceeded therefrom to the justly-celebrated Devon Great Consols—at this moment the richest copper mines in the kingdom—carefully looking over the intermediate ground, taking various observations from different points of view for ascertaining the general run of the lodes, as proved by the actual workings on them in both the properties in question. He was more than ever convinced of the correctness of the conclusion he came to many years since, that this property is as directly on the general bearing line of the Devon Great Consols lodes as possible, that its rock formation is the same in which the extraordinarily great results of the far-famed mines just mentioned have been realised; he could but properly value his reputation as the discoverer, projector, and consulting engineer of those wonderful mines, the rapid progression, brilliant development, and unequalled results of which need no comment. The dividends paid amount to amount to 945,152*l.*, which is 923*l.* per share. The shares of the company are 1024, present price from 590*l.* to 600*l.*, and the only calls ever made 1*l.* per share. The particular formation referred to (the transition slate) is of a highly crystalline character, and has proved one of the principal repositories of metallic ores throughout the world. It is clearly the true copper ore bearing rock of this rich mining district, it being invariably true that in none of the other alternating and differently constituted rocks have any regularly continuous or profitably productive courses of ore been realised—that is, to the east of the River Tamar, in Devonshire. The transition slate in question is indeed no other than the metalliferous killas of Devon and Cornwall. As he had frequently remarked, they must keep an eye on such things (elementary conditions) before undertaking responsible and costly trials, it being more universally acknowledged than formerly that metallic lodes depend on the rocks with which they are associated for their enrichment and productiveness.

Judging, then, from the few foregoing remarks and observations, there is no other inference admitted than that he believed the Devon Great Maria would result in a permanently profitable investment, if carried out in a judiciously energetic manner, under the advice and direction of a well-qualified superintendent, by which he meant a sufficiently experienced mining agent, possessing a good discrimination and sound practical judgment.

The CHAIRMAN said that the present meeting had been convened for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of the shareholders to sub-divide the present 2000 (25*l.*) shares into 5000 (10*l.*) shares, and also to empower the directors to issue the unallotted shares. The object the directors had in view in putting forward these suggestions was, in the first place, to meet the express wishes of some of the largest shareholders; and, in the next place, to render the shares more marketable, it being more convenient for the general public to deal with a share to which there was attached the lesser liability. Although the meeting had been convened for the special purpose to which he had referred, he might be permitted to avail himself of this opportunity to inform his fellow-shareholders that all the necessary arrangements had been made for the erection of the machinery requisite for the vigorous development of the property, but that step was not taken until after the executive, accompanied by Capt. James Richards (of Devon Great Consols), had inspected the mine. According to the opinion of some of the best mining authorities, and also according to the appearances indicated at the surface workings, there seemed every prospect that Devon Great Maria would prove to be a great and rich mine. Shareholders had already been informed of the fact of a large and promising lode having been intersected, and since that period the lode had at least continued its size and value, its general indications being precisely similar to those presented in the lode at the Devon Great Consols at the same depth. Capt. Joseph Richards, in a letter dated March 7, referring to this lode, says—"The lode is still of large size, and of very good appearance, it is a fine lode, and will turn out immense quantities of ore in depth. They have some improvements at West Maria and Fortescue, the adjoining mine to the east of us, and also I hear they have at present a great improvement on New Wheal Martha, to the west, all of which is much encouragement for us here." Although he (the Chairman) did not profess to know anything about practical mining, yet he thought the most uninitiated could not fail to see that this property possessed a character that fully justified its immediate energetic development. Before he (the Chairman) had had anything to do with the mine he took the opportunity of consulting Mr. W. A. Thomas, the Chairman of the Devon Great Consols Company, with the view of obtaining his sanction to allow Capt. James Richards to inspect and report upon the property, and the only condition upon which he (the Chairman) succeeded in obtaining that privilege was upon the distinct understanding that the report should not be advertised, and, therefore, he did not feel himself at liberty to publish it. He might, however, mention its general purport, which was to the effect that Devon Great Maria was in a direct line to the west of the Devon Great Consols Mines. There were several lodes within the limits of the sett, four of which had been partially operated upon, and the first, known as the north lode, deserved particular attention. A new engine-shaft of sufficient size for all purposes required has been commenced, which is intended to intersect the north lode at about 50 fms. deep. It is down 8 fms., and as it is well situated for the full development of this part of the mine, he recommended the erection of an engine of not less than 60-in. cylinder, and that the shaft be continued as rapidly as the nature of the work will admit. A trial shaft had been sunk from the surface to the depth of 50 fms., which, as soon as the new workings are communicated therewith, will become available for the purposes of hauling and ventilation; and, therefore, may be looked upon as so much valuable work done. From the close proximity of this mine to the Devon Great Consols, the similarity of the country, the cross-courses passing through it, and the size and character of the lodes, he is led to form a most favourable opinion of this property, and, if fairly developed, there can be but little doubt that a good and profitable mine will be the result. He had mentioned these facts in order to show that in Devon Great Maria they possessed a property which, upon development, would probably be a very great success.

Mr. TILSTON fully agreed with the suggestions of the directors, believing their adoption would have the tendency to render the undertaking much more popular. He then moved—"That the 2000 (25*l.*) shares should be subdivided into 50000 (10*l.*) shares."

Mr. APPLEBY seconded the proposition, which was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. NEWCOME then proposed—"That the unallotted shares be issued at 1*l.* each upon application, and 1*l.* each upon allotment. The present shareholders to have the option of subscribing first for the said shares, and the remainder, if any, to be offered to the public.—Mr. TILSTON seconded the proposition.

The CHAIRMAN, replying to a question from Mr. Dangerfield, stated that the purchase-money of the mine had been paid in shares.

The SECRETARY mentioned that nearly 700 of the 25*l.* shares had been subscribed for. The proposition was put and carried unanimously.

The SECRETARY stated that he had visited the mine upon two or three occasions, and inspected it for his own guidance. The property, geologically speaking, was in a first-class position, being on the line of the main lodes of the Devon Great Consols. The general indications of the lodes were precisely identical with those in the Devon Great Consols. The middle, or south lode, intersected by the cross-cut driven from the valley into the side of the hill, was of a splendid character, being from 6 to 10 ft. wide, and producing specimens of yellow and black ore, and that only at a depth of 8 fms. from the surface. He had observed in connection with the lode a very important feature, which were two smooth and well-defined walls, showing the size and strength of the lode.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if Mr. Spargo considered the general prospects of the mine equal to what had been represented?—The SECRETARY said that he considered every representation was more than verified. He had no doubt that, as the depth was increased, the lodes would become permanently remunerative. As regards the future, although he knew there ought always to be some hesitation in expressing an opinion with respect to any mine, yet he felt himself fully justified in assuring the shareholders that, bp a judicious and vigorous development, the most satisfactory results would be realised. The mine theoretically embraced every element necessary to success—its position was everything that could be desired, being intersected by the Devon Great Consols lodes; it was in the same channel of country, and the lodes produced the same character of mineral; indeed, stones of the lode and of the country from each mine could not be distinguished one from the other. There were also two large cross-courses intersecting the whole of the lodes in the sett, which he regarded as a most important feature, and more particularly in that district, and the more especially as there were very few lodes either in Cornwall or Devon, that made large formations of ore without being intersected by cross-courses.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

ROARING WATER MINING COMPANY.

The second annual meeting of shareholders was held at the office of the company, 15, Finsbury-place South, on Wednesday, for the purpose of receiving the directors' report, the financial statement of accounts for the past year, for the election of directors, and other general business.

Mr. W. OGILVIE in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice of meeting, and the accounts and reports were accepted as read, they having been circulated amongst the shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN assured the proprietors it gave him great pleasure to meet them on the present occasion. He thought the sight before them on the table would justify him in saying that a great improvement had taken place in the development of the mine since they last met. The beautiful specimens of purple copper ore, and the rich silver-grey ore which sparkled with so much brilliancy before them, he took as a certain indication that they had come upon a lode exceedingly rich, and likely to lead to very profitable results. He did not consider that it was necessary to enlarge upon the matter, as the sight before them would give some idea of what might be anticipated; he would simply state that since the last discovery on Grady's lode a considerable number of the unallotted shares had been applied for and taken, and, no doubt, the remainder would soon be subscribed for. He would now move that the reports and accounts be received and adopted.

Mr. BIRDSYE seconded the resolution, and remarked that he had been watching the progress of of this concern for a long time, and he must say that, although he had been connected with mining for many years, he had never witnessed such a sight as that upon the table to-day; the extraordinary richness and beauty of the ores surpass anything he had ever seen. Some parties tell us these rich ores do not hold down; these assertions are falsified by the results, as two other mines, on the same vein, are producing ores of a similar character at 90 and 150 fathoms. I recommended some of my friends to take an interest in this concern at the commencement, and they are all well pleased, but I can recommend it now with stronger confidence, as I have no doubt but this will turn out a very valuable mine.—The resolution was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN moved the election of two directors—Colonel Bush and Lieut.-Colonel Ottley, which was seconded, and carried unanimously.

Mr. T. C. SMITH moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors. His position, of course, enabled him to form an opinion of the value of their services, and he must say a greater amount of attention could not possibly be given to any concern than was by the gentlemen before you to-day; constant in their attendance, rigid in their economy, and at the same time doing everything in their power to make the property what I have no doubt it will be—one of the best mines in the county of Cork. Let us now, gentlemen, push on this concern as it ought to be. Mines slowly worked are expansively worked. I hope in a short time we shall have a water-wheel upon the mine, with crushing apparatus, &c., and that we shall make rapid progress in sinking under these rich lodes, which I have no doubt will bring you a rich harvest as a reward for your faith in the concern.

The resolution was seconded, and carried unanimously, when the meeting terminated.

CLEVELAND IRON COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Waterloo-place, on Wednesday,—Mr. CHAMBERS in the chair.

Mr STRONG (secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN stated that, only ten shareholders being present, the business of the meeting must, according to the Articles of Association, be adjourned for a week, when it could be proceeded with whatever number might be present. As it was undesirable, however, that those present should separate without learning the position of the company's affairs, he proposed that the balance-sheet and directors' report should be submitted, although they could not consider their adoption until the adjourned meeting. The accounts showed a cash balance of 44*l.* 15*s.* at bank, and 158*l.* 10*s.* in hands of solicitors, and an available balance on capital account of 27,579*l.* The subjoined is the report of the directors:—

Your directors have much pleasure in meeting their shareholders at this the first annual meeting. The year that has passed since this company was formed is well known to have been signalised by great monetary pressure, and your directors have had their full proportion of such influence. In addition to this difficulty has been the vexatious opposition offered by four or five shareholders, who, after applying for shares and paying the deposit therson, have endeavoured to repudiate their obligations to the company, and compelled your directors to call in the aid of the law to enforce their just claims.

With respect to the value of the property at Cleveland, your directors believe every promise of the prospectus will be fully carried out. It is with the greatest possible gratification that your directors are enabled to inform you that a telegram was received on Monday last stating the Main Ironstone seam was cut; and that, although the workmen had bored through 8 ft., they had not got to the bottom of it. As all the calculations were based upon the theory of its being only 7 feet in thickness, the enormous value of your property is now an ascertained fact. Too much credit cannot be given to your engineer, Mr. Beckton, who has shown such prophetic skill in his calculations. Your directors regret that the calls have been more severe than they at one time anticipated, but the works having been in full operation night and day, with the erection of two admirable steam-engines, and the non-payment of their calls by the before-mentioned shareholders, have produced this result.

Your directors, in conformity with the Articles of Association, now retire from office, but they are willing to continue their services if the shareholders afford them their confidence, which they will endeavour to merit by an economical yet energetic development of their most promising property.

Mr. HOPGOOD said that they were much gratified by the telegram they received on Monday, stating that the great Cleveland bank of ironstone had been cut, and although they had bored 8 feet into it they had not yet got through. This fact was particularly gratifying, inasmuch as their original estimate was only that the seam would be 7 feet thick, though in reality it proved to be over 9 feet. He regretted that they had not the full report upon the opening of the seam before them, and the more so as it was entirely accidental, for he had received a letter stating that the report was sent with it. They had now an offer from responsible contractors to take the contract to erect furnaces at the price which their own engineer had fixed as a fair one—45,000*l.*; they had also consented that the mode of payment should be half in cash and half in paid-up shares, which was a good evidence of their confidence in the undertaking. They had also received an offer for the ironstone, but as it was much more desirable to convert it into pig before bringing it to the market they had not accepted it. He believed that if they could only get the necessary capital to erect furnaces they would have no difficulty in realising 50 per cent. profit. They learnt from their engineer that in another fortnight the stone raised would be of more value than the expense of raising it, which could only be regarded as satisfactory, considering that they had only just opened the seam.

Mr. BACHE enquired whether it was not the intention of the directors to send out the report and balance-sheet before the meeting?—Mr. HOPGOOD said that it was—it was even provided in the Articles that it should be so sent out, but there had been some slight irregularity, as it was their first meeting, and they had been unable to get them prepared in time. The cause for complaint would not, however, exist upon future occasions.—In reply to a question from a shareholder, it was stated that the percentage of metal was said to be 36 or 40 per cent., which was richer than expected. The meeting was then formally adjourned.

BRITISH SLATE COMPANY.

At the meeting of shareholders, to be held this day (Saturday), the report of the directors will be submitted. It states that the company obtained possession of the Cwm Eigia Quarry in April, 1864, the Vron in the middle of June, and the Caedryn at the end of December in the same year. All these quarries had been opened and worked long prior to the company becoming possessed of them; and the report of the directors in September last fully explained the progress that had been made up to that time, and the additional works proposed to be carried out. As the question of the amount of slates manufactured at the Cwm Eigia Quarry is so entirely a question of the cross-cutting of the blocks, which, with the system of sand saw-frames previously in use, could never be extended beyond a certain limit, considerable anxiety was felt as to the working of the Hunter's patent sawing machines, mentioned in the last report, and the directors are glad to say that the result has proved their great utility and efficiency in working. Three of these machines are at present in work, two more are in the course of manufacture, and the directors hope to be able to purchase three in addition, making in all eight for this quarry; as each of these machines is fitted up, there is an absolute and certain increase in the daily manufacture of slates. Large and extensive buildings have been erected for these machines, together with the necessary machinery and shafting. Buildings have also been completed, comprising large slate-making sheds, barracks capable of containing 120 men, offices, powder magazine, &c. The result of the introduction of the machines now at work has been that the manufacture of slates has been more than doubled. As regards the Caedryn Quarry, the stock of manufactured slates at the time it was taken possession of was very considerable, and until all this has been removed and shipped no work will be carried on there. A large sum of money has been spent in opening a new set of galleries in this quarry. The slate rock is abundant, and the quality good. There is ample tip room for the rubbish, and, with Hunter's machine for cross-cutting, it will be a very valuable property, inasmuch as all the expense of opening and forming the galleries, buildings, plant, &c., has been incurred by the late company, and a very large amount of slates monthly can be made from it at once. So soon as the fine weather sets in the manufacture of slates will commence there, but an outlay of 1000*l.* will be required for the sawing machines and the buildings to work them in, before any large return can be expected. In respect to Vron Quarry, upwards of 50,000 tons of rubbish, resulting from a previous slip, have been removed since September last; the result of this has already been to double the production of slates, which will be still further increased as each clearance is continued, in addition to which the top of the quarry is being gradually carried back, so as effectually to prevent the possibility of a similar occurrence. An extensive clearance of fresh rock is in progress, which, when completed, will open out to a large extent for profitable working. No machinery whatever is required for this quarry, and the outlay of capital is, therefore, only necessary for the clearance of the accumulated rubbish, and the developing of fresh rock. As these works progress the production of slates increases; and if the directors are enabled, by sufficient working capital, to carry this policy out vigorously, the certain result must be a large and continual increase each month of manufactured slates. Some difficulty has existed in the carriage of slates to Carnarvon, owing to the irregularities connected with carting the same, which has hitherto been done at a cost of 5*s.* per ton, but active steps have been taken to obviate this; and, in compliance with the wishes of your directors, the Nantlle Vale Railway Company have placed a siding on their line for this company (a distance of two miles from the quarry). The necessary wagons and horses have been purchased, and the company now cart their slates to that point, from whence they are conveyed to Carnarvon in this company's own wagons. By this not only is regularity in the transmission of the slates secured, but a saving effected of about 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton, or equivalent to 11*l.* per month on the present production of slates, which saving, as a matter of course, will be greatly augmented as the quantity of slates increases. Notwithstanding the very severe weather during the last two months, which has interfered materially with the works, upwards of 400,000 slates have been made during the half-year at the Cwm Eigia and Vron Quarries. This return, large as it is, would have been considerably greater but for the small amount of capital at disposal, out of which, in addition to the large amount necessary for the above works, the directors had to provide and pay upwards of 4000*l.* on account of the purchase money of the quarries, while the debenture debt has been further decreased by the sum of 1200*l.* It is to be regretted that from the same cause, the directors have been unable as yet to commence operations with regard to the manufacture of slate slabs, for which there is an immense demand at very high and remunerative prices; the Cwm Eigia and Caedryn Quarries, from the large

size of the blocks, being in this respect more suitable than almost any other quarries in Wales. The demand for slates is still on the increase, and a further rise in the price took place on Feb. 1 last; the orders for slates from the company's quarries are considerably more than they are able to supply, even if the present production were doubled or trebled; in many cases orders have to be refused altogether. Independent of the improvements already made in the extension of the quarries, there are other and important improvements being made, which, with the plant and stock for efficiently working the tramroad, necessitate a considerable outlay of further capital; these, as they are carried out, will largely increase the production of slates, and still further lessen the cost of their production. The directors had also taken such measures as to make the working of the quarries independent of the weather during the winter months; but, with the other matters in progress, it was found quite impossible to have them completed in time to be of any service this winter, but these will receive the directors' earnest attention during the summer and autumn months, and will be of very great advantage and value to the company. The value of the slates made amounts to about 3000*l.*, while the charge under that head does not exceed 1350*l.*; they, therefore, propose to declare a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the amount paid on the shares, such dividend to be calculated from date of receipt of the respective calls by the company's bankers. In addition, the directors have to say that they have entered into a provisional arrangement for the sale of a portion of one of the slate veins on the Cwm Elgin Estate for the sum of 10,000*l.*, half of this to be paid in cash and the other half in paid-up shares; and if this is carried into effect the shares will be divided *pro rata* (by way of a bonus) amongst the shareholders of the company, according to the number of the shares held by them at the time of carrying out the agreement.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has been moderately active this week, and it appears, in the aggregate, a fair amount of business has been done, and the general tone of the market of an improved character.

WHEAL SETONS have been enquired for, and some shares changed hands at advanced prices.—WEST SETONS have been rather quiet.—CLIFFORDS are being dealt in, but prices fluctuate; they left off firmer.—WHEAL BASSETS continue in request, at buyers' prices. EAST BASSETS are slightly better, enquiries being made at former rates. NORTH BASSETS are also in request.—STRAY PARK shares have been dealt in at minimum figures.—GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS are in better demand, without any in improvement in price.—EAST CARN BREAS are quiet, but show a tendency to improve.—GREAT LAXEYS have been, and continue, in demand, being freely sought for at advanced rates.—GREAT NORTH LAXEYS continue to be enquired for, and a large number of shares have changed hands. WEST GRENVILLES are being daily and extensively dealt in, but prices are continually fluctuating.—WHEAL GRENVILLES are less active, but have shared in the transactions of the week, and appear firm.—NORTH TRESKERBYS have been in good demand, at advanced rates, in consequence of improved prospects.—NORTH CROFTY and NORTH ROSKEAR are more than ordinarily dull.—CARN CAMBORNES have freely changed hands, at fair market prices.—MAUDLINS have been in better request, arising from recent improvements at the mine.—GREAT WHEAL BUSY and HALLENBEAGLE have been dealt in at lower rates.—GREAT NORTH DOWNS are in request, at buyers' prices.—WHEAL ROSE is less active, and quiet at present quotation.—WEST CHIVERTONS have changed hands at fair market figures.—MINERAL BOTTOM and WENTWORTH CONSOLS have been freely dealt in, and still in request, at minimum rates.

GREAT WHEAL VORS have slightly receded, several transactions have followed, but there appears a tendency to recover and improve.—EAST LOVELLS have been freely dealt in, and price have advanced.—PEDN-AN-DREAS have been in request at nominal figures.—ROSEWARNE UNITEDS have been in good demand at higher rates, in consequence of the improved prospects of the mine.—ROSEWARNE CONSOLS are enquired for.—EAST SETONS have changed hands at nominal figures.—NEW WHEAL MARTHAS have been in good demand at advanced figures.—WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE shares have been sought for.

EAST CARADON.—The 80 east, on the caunter, was reported unproductive last week; it has since improved, and is now worth 6*l.* per fm., and the 80 west is also looking better, being worth 25*l.* per fathom. The winze in the bottom of the 70, in advance of the 80 end, is worth 30*l.* per fathom. The 80 west, on the south lode, is looking very favourable for an early improvement.—NORTH JANE is reported to have improved in several important places, and the mine generally is looking very much better, with every probability of increased returns being made. They sold last week 3½ tons of black tin, and about 40*l.* worth of mundic.

EAST JANE.—The 36 south, on the eastern part of the lode, is yielding 4 cwts. of lead per fathom, and they purpose cross-cutting from thence into the western part, where, from present appearances, early improvements are anticipated. The 26 south is yielding 5 cwts. per fm., and looking well. The 26 cross-cut, driving west, indicates a near approach to the lode. There is a general improvement in the character of the ground in several other points, so that some important improvements are daily expected.

MAUDLIN.—The 70 east is still worth 40*l.* per fm., and shows every favourable indication of further improvements. The rise in back of the 70 west is also of the same value as reported last week—20*l.* per fm. The engine-shaft is progressing below the 70 in favourable ground, and the western shaft, sinking under the 10, is rather retarded, in consequence of the hardness of the ground.

WHEAL SPARNON.—The shaft is nearly drained to the 30, and the prospects are assuming a very favourable character. The lode in the 20 end west is looking very promising, as also are the rise and the winze in the same level, producing good stones of copper ore from a very encouraging lode.

PEDN-AN-DREA.—The lode in the 130 east continues worth 40*l.* per fm., and in the 120 cross-cut south it is worth 80*l.* per fm. The lode in the bottom of Cobbler's shaft is worth 12*l.* per fm. All other productive points continue much the same as last reported.

SOUTH WHEAL FRANCES.—Pascoe's shaft is down 2 fms. below the 134. The operations on the north lode are not attended by any very profitable results at present. The new south lode, in the 94, is looking more promising, the lode in the last 6 ft. driving having improved in appearance. The 60, on Basset's lode, is represented as encouraging, producing some low tinstuff, with occasional stones of rich copper ore. The 60, on Vyvyan's lode, is looking more promising, but the mine generally is at present depending more on what has been discovered and laid open than the productiveness of the ends.

SOUTH LOVELL.—The new engine has been started and working satisfactorily, and the shaft draining fast. Another week will enable them to bring to surface the tinstuff already broken, as well as to place a correct value on the lode in the ends and shaft.

GARREG MINE and machinery have been purchased by Mr. William Michell, and there is very little doubt that some great improvements will be made in a short time, arising from his practical knowledge of the property, and long experience in the mining districts of that locality. JAMES LANE.

From Mr. WILLIAM LELEAN:—We have still before us the perplexing anomaly of an abundant and cheap supply of money, with depressed prices for almost every description of produce, and an universal flatness in all the share markets. It is in vain that we look in any particular direction for a ray of sunshine penetrating the general dulness. It is not that there is an indisposition to deal in mining shares, or bank shares, or railway shares, or in any other description of shares. They are all alike unattractive, as are also all the Government securities. Thus it is that day after day we read in the City articles of the daily papers—"In the share market considerable dulness prevailed to-day." "Business in the various departments of the Stock Exchange still remains languid, and the tendency at the close of the day was rather unfavourable." Consols move round a point indicating 88⅛ to 89⅛, going a fraction up and down as the market is influenced by some external, and probably accidental, circumstance. And we witness this while money is, as I have said, plentiful, the maximum Bank rate of discount being 4½ per cent., and the market rate lower, while short loans and short bills are done at from 3⅛ to 4 per cent. This state of things puzzles even the *Times*, and it is no wonder, therefore, that the lesser lights should "pale their ineffectual fires" in the presence of so perplexing a mystery. The Leviathan of the press has been exploring the British stock market, and it was fairly bewildered when it emerged from it, confessing that it "passes" it "to know how a layman is to get any insight into this great arcanum." The confession was unnecessary, inasmuch as the speculations that follow fully exhibit the perplexity. Everything is favourable, yet the Funds are down—"Last year at this time the Prussians had just driven the Danes out of Schleswig, and there was a chance of our being forced into that war. In other respects, America, cotton, home speculation, we are in a better state now than then. The present stock of cotton is considerably more than double what it was a year ago; indeed, larger than at any period since the beginning of the 'cotton famine.' Our own political condition is quietness and contentment. We have had a good harvest. We have reduced taxation and expenditure, and are still reducing them. The rate of discount is about the same as at this time last year. The stock of bullion in the Bank is nearly a million more. Yet Consols are between 2 and 3 per cent. lower than they were a year ago. . . . That Consols should fall under such circumstances seems almost as contrary to nature as for rivers to flow upwards, or to shrink in their beds after heavy rains." The *Times* sets itself, with commendable industry, to the solution of this financial problem. But industry, to be of any avail, should work with appropriate tools. If otherwise the work is likely to be bungled. So, when discussing nice financial questions, the data upon which the discussion proceeds should be accurate, which they are not in this case. The rate of discount is *not* "about the same as at this time last year." It is now 4½; this time last year it was 6, then advanced to 7, and afterwards crept up to 9. Consols are *not* "between 2 and 3 per cent. lower than they were a year ago." They are now varying two or three fractions above and below 89; a year ago they were a fraction above 90—the average for the year being only 90¼. The conclusions based upon these false assumptions partake of their error, and mislead to a proportionate extent.

It cannot fail to strike every reader of the *Times* that a strong disposition is exhibited, in its City article especially, to represent everything at the present time in the most unfavourable and discouraging light. I am not going to follow the *Times* in its suggested solutions of the financial problem which puzzles it. The solutions are various, and not quite consistent, and none of them meet the case. If the *Times* prefers one of its suggested causes of the phenomena now exhibiting themselves in cheap money and cheap Consols over all the rest, it is that of "excessive speculation." During the last twelve months numerous companies have been established, instalments have to be paid, and many fundholders, it alleges, are selling out, in order to meet the calls upon their shares But, firstly, these calls are nothing like so many, or so heavy, as they were last year—say, from June to Oct.—when the Funds were higher, according to the *Times*, than they now are; and, secondly, the Funds are, in fact, not lower now than they then were; for they averaged only 89 1-5th during the five months, being sometimes as low as 87⅝, and only in one month reaching 90⅛. But, though the *Times* seems to prefer the alleged "excessive speculation" as the chief cause of the fall and evident downward tendency in the price of Consols, it no sooner suggests it than it gives it up, or seems to do so, and suggests that people hold back from investing in Consols at 89, because "that cloud in the West induces them to think that the day is not very distant when they will be able to buy millions at 85." I may not presume to hold up my farthing rushlight in presence of this primary luminary, but I cannot help saying that the *Times* has only been "darkening counsel by words without knowledge." It has exaggerated the fact, with reference to "the fall and downward tendency" of the price of Consols, and has then floundered about to find a cause for that which does not really exist. The price of Consols is, no doubt low, but it has been so for much more than twelve months; and I retain the opinion which I expressed in the Journal many months since—that the tendency of other things is to keep the price of Consols low. Indeed, the *Times* stumbles upon the real cause of the depressed price of the Funds, although it fails to discern it clearly,—that the rate of interest obtainable in other channels of investment is much higher than in the Funds, and thus "puts the safe Three per Cents. out of favour."

To suggest this, merely, is to solve the problem, but the *Times* does more—it turns it about, and holds it up in another aspect. "People who have been receiving now for many years 5 or 6 per cent., with no sign of a reaction, smile at the wise old ladies and gentlemen, or helpless wards, half-starved by half those dividends upon nominally equal capital. Hence, it is said, the outside public only buy into the Funds, either because bound by trusts, or for a temporary investment." Who can doubt it? The *Times* does. "It may be so," says the writer, "but we regard with some misgiving a belief that the profits of capital are palpably increasing, and that money may be made to reproduce itself at a quicker rate than on the average of the last few years." "The last few years!" Why, it is precisely during the last few years that the price of the Funds has been downwards. In 1859, the average price was 97, but it has ever since, with the exception of 1862, been receding—91¾, 93¾, 91¾, 93⅛, 92⅛, 90¼—and they are now hovering about 89¼. Do we need anything added to this to show that the great teacher has lost all his labour; and that, flat as everything is, and lifeless as is the spirit of speculation or adventure just now, there is no reason to represent it as either so strange or so disheartening as the *Times* would make it appear. That the disposition to speculate, even when the temptations are strong, is very feeble, is, unfortunately, true; but to write what tends to weaken what there is of it is neither useful nor safe. As people may go further and fare worse, so they may wait longer and fare worse. There is no night, however long, without a morning, and it may break before it is expected. It is just at such a time as this that investors should make their purchases, only taking care that what they purchase is sound. All such investments—excepting always the Funds, which are doubtful in their range—are sure to rise in price, and thus to reward the confidence of those who rely upon them. In mining shares there never was a more favourable opportunity, seldom so good a one, for making money as there is now. And this is also to be borne in mind—that come what may, peace or war, Liberal Government or Conservative Government, mining shares will never be so adversely influenced in their price by changes as all other shares will be.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—There is not much change to notice in the Market. The unsettled state of the weather unfavourably affects speculations of all kinds, and the large amount of capital absorbed by the various gigantic financial companies seems to have caused much uneasiness in the minds of the public, who have been induced to invest in them, and who, in fact, appear to be satiated with late purchases at ruinous premiums. The class of investors who embark their capital in financial and other companies at such high prices, generally ignore mining property, while it may be fairly contended that mines, judiciously selected, pay a higher rate of interest, and are equally free from risk than either bank or other financial companies' shares. As an instance of the great advantages attending an investment in good mining property, witness the GREAT LAXEY MINE. About 12 months since the shares in this mine were offered to the public at 4*l.* per 12,500th share; since which there has been paid in dividends and bonuses equal to about 3*l.* 10*s.* per share. At the meeting, on the 8th inst., the sum of 6250*l.* was divided out of the actual profit made for the past quarter. It is now intended to erect furnaces for the purpose of smelting the large quantities of blende, the produce of the mine, from which alone it is estimated that a profit of some 10,000*l.* per annum will be realised. The issue of the 2500 reserve shares to the shareholders will provide for the erection of the smelting-works, and 10,000*l.* additional capital in order that the company may not require to discount any ore bills, by which item a saving of several hundred pounds per annum will be effected. Then, as regards the future of the mine, the amount of ore ground already discovered would appear to be sufficient to keep up the present returns for many years, and is estimated to be worth between 300,000*l.* and 400,000*l.* If the above be a correct and reliable statement, it is not difficult to account for the favour that GREAT NORTH LAXEY has received since its introduction to the public. Great Laxey has advanced about 200,000*l.* in market value, and probably a great deal more than that amount in real value during the past 14 months, and it is not too much to expect that Great North Laxey will advance in the same ratio, seeing that there is already a productive lode to work upon, and ample capital subscribed for the further development of the mine for about two years to come. Whoever buys the shares will, doubtless, make a large profit during the present year, but those who hold the shares through evil and good report will make a still larger profit. Those who cannot afford to hold should not buy, for while the mine may cut very rich any day, and convert men of moderate means into a state of affluence, still there are contingencies that may arise which may prolong the arrival at that success to Great North Laxey that all well-wishers to the success of mining generally would desire. Suffice it to say that, with Capt. Rowe as the manager, the shareholders in Great North Laxey may rest assured that they have the services of a man well acquainted with the district, and who has been mainly instrumental in bringing Great Laxey into its present prosperous state. Great North Laxey shares are still at a price that leaves a great margin for immense profits upon an outlay. EAST LOVELL shares have been largely dealt in, and those who acted upon my suggestion in last week's Journal can now realise a large profit. The shares have been oversold to a great extent, and no doubt all sorts of means will be resorted to in order to influence the holders of shares to sell. I cannot help thinking that the mine is better worth than when the manager was buying the shares at 16*l.* A private shareholder has had the mine inspected, and bought largely upon it. Having been favoured with a sight of the report, I confessed it is of a highly satisfactory character, and gives anyone a better idea of the mine and its prospects than any report I have ever seen. It is worthy of note that the purser is the largest shareholder in the mine, having bought at from 15*l.* to 16*l.*, and his confidence in the mine is still unimpaired.

THE DYLIFFE MINING DISTRICT, NORTH WALES.

The Dyliffe mining district, productive of lead, silver-lead, copper, and blende, is situate not far from the apex of the great Plynlimmon Mountain, which is the highest ground in North Wales; the average height of this region cannot be much less than 2000 feet above the level of the sea, and it is, consequently, to some extent desolate and wild, affording pasturage only for sheep, and the particularly hardy pony which is a denizen of this mountain range. The site lies about from two to five miles north-east of the summit of Plynlimmon, and about half-way on the mountain turnpike road leading from Machynlleth to Llanidloes. In former times this highway was much frequented, and, considering the nature of the country, it was a good road; the bed was hard, but, as the railway surveyors would say, the gradients were formidable. The ground, however, was practicable for posting, and occasionally a carriage or chaise may yet be seen on its very highest levels. Of course, since the railway has been made from Llanidloes, around this mountainous ground to Machynlleth, the traffic between these towns has been diverted, or taken up, by that great modern innovator, "the iron horse," and little has been left for the old-fashioned way but the carriage of lead, copper, coals, timber, and other produce connected with the business of mining, but this of itself constitutes a heavy item in the business of the country. The scenery is diversified, consisting principally of mountain, lake, and waterfall; and the eye here dwells on rock as the principal object, to the exclusion of almost all others. The range of this mighty mass of rocks is very marked; all its highest points are in a line nearly on the magnetic meridian, beginning on the north, at Snowdon, 3900 feet above the tides that wash its feet, and which, perhaps, forms the grandest mountain on the British islands; and following it southward, we come to Caderidris, the "Giant's Cradle;" we then, as the next great point, arrive at Plynlimmon; and the fourth highest elevations are the peaks of Brecon; to the south of these lie the coal fields of Merthyr, and to the north of Snowdon lie the coal fields of Flintshire; the intermediate ground principally is the clay-slate rock, an immense deposit of sedimentary matter once forming the bed of the pristine ocean of our planet, but now raised in places to a height of nearly 4000 feet above its waters, having embedded in its highest peaks the petrified shells of the inhabitants of the seas of those early epochs, serving as a memento of their former locality and habitation, and the changes that have interposed in the earth's crust since they played their parts in animated nature.

Between Snowdon and Caderidris are the gold fields of Wales, near Dolgelly, in Merionethshire. The northern and southern declivities of Snowdon are famous for the wonderful slate veins which traverse them. Leaving the gold fields of Merionetshire, and passing over the Giant's Cradle, near Machynlleth, we again have a recurrence of the same description of phenomena in the slate veins of Machynlleth, producing some of the most beautiful materials, in the shape of slabs and slates, to be found in the world, proving that these great outbursts are the cause of the origin of slates. Witness the splendid quarries, so excellently managed, and producing valuable articles, enriched by the most artistic enamelling, at Aberllavenny. To the south of this comes in the great lead district, of which Plynlimmon may be said to be the centre almost, with respect to its locality and its geological influence. It was on one of the Dyliffe veins, Esgair-hir, that 160 years ago a discovery was made that then disturbed the whole country, and created the necessity for a new law touching the right of the Crown as against the landed proprietors in the precious metals. It is well authenticated that, so overjoyed were the people on the occasion of the Crown resigning its right in royal mines, and such a momentous achievement was it considered, that Sir Carbery Price, the landlord, rode on relays of horses from London to his Welsh mines in 22 hours to give the mining population information of it. It is amongst these interesting hills, speaking of them both as to their great intrinsic wealth and historical interest, that we are about to lead our readers, to point out to them the almost unbounded riches of the veins, and to show that, now the country is brought to such an easy distance from London that it is ordinarily accomplished in eight hours, instead of the hard-ridden 22 hours of Sir Carberry, that this field of lead and silver veins is one worthy of their consideration, and that in the Dyliffe district there are mines making incomes and fortunes equal to any in the most profit-giving investments in the world; but it it will take another notice to describe the anatomy, so to speak, as applied to the rock of this interesting locality.

LLANFAIR GREEN AND BLUE SLATE COMPANY.—Since the publication of the last report in the *Mining Journal*, on Dec. 31, 1864, the tunnel to intersect the large green vein has been extended to about 170 yards, and has at length entered the vein, and been driven several yards into the slate rock, and slates of the finest colour and quality, made from blocks taken from the tunnel. This vein, which is over 60 yards wide at the surface, and which crops out at upwards of 150 yards above the sea-level, has never before been driven into in any part of Wales, and the proving the colour and quality at the first level, about 30 yards below the surface, became, therefore, an object of great interest and importance, as it is well known that green slates sell for 100 per cent. more than the best blue. The present price of Green Duchesses is 19*l.* per 1000, or 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ton, and smaller sizes in proportion. It will be observed that this average price per ton is considerably above the average of all the copper ores of Cornwall, a fact which stamps green slates with a character of unusual importance. There are but few green veins of slate in Wales, and none of them are known to be more than about one-sixth the size of the Llanfair green vein. The demand for green slates is very great, and but few, comparatively, could hitherto be supplied. If they could be obtained in greater quantity, all our churches, public buildings, villas, and Gothic structures, where the roof forms a principal feature in the ornamental character of the building, would, undoubtedly, be covered with green slate. The taste for green slate is a natural and permanent, and not an acquired or transitory, taste, and the eye rests on it with peculiar delight. The cutting of this remarkable vein has been accomplished, after about 20 months of incessant labour, in driving through some of the hardest rock in the country, which almost defied the point of the best steel which could be procured. There are three other levels driven a considerable distance towards the green vein, so that gradually the whole of this immense body of slate rock will be intersected at different depths, and worked out in chambers for more than 400 yards in length, without any machinery for lifting or pumping. Slates from the green vein can be seen at the offices. In No. 1 tunnel, on the blue vein, the chamber on the south side is nearly completed, and will soon be regularly producing slates; some fine slates are already on the bank from this chamber. The chamber on the north side is also rapidly widening, and in due course will come into regular slate yielding. The chamber in No. 3 level is producing fine slates. The cross level from No 3 is nearly completed, and will shortly be opened into the north chamber in No. 1 level. The rock in this level still maintains a good appearance both for size and joints. No. 4 tunnel, the deepest of all the series, is now in the body of the slate rock under No. 3; the rock in this tunnel, as is usual in depth, has greatly improved. A new tunnel is being driven from the chamber on the south side of No. 1 towards Caergethin Quarry, and in a few months a communication will be opened with that quarry a distance of 200 yards in length on the blue vein from No. 3 tunnel. The whole of the workings in this quarry are being carried on, for the purpose of properly developing the quarry for regular and permanent returns, and nothing is being sacrificed to produce premature effects.

WORKING MEN'S CLUBS.—Mr. Henry Clarke, whose name is already well known in connection with Penny Banks, has just issued an interesting little pamphlet upon an equally important institution—"Working Men's Clubs: Hints for their Formation, with Rules, Bye-laws," &c. He very truly remarks that experience in other movements having for their object the advancement of the working classes, has convinced him that the best way of increasing working men's clubs is to lessen the difficulty of establishing them, by framing rules, &c., for the guidance of those who have not the time for such details. The rules appear to have been drawn with care and judgment, and are well suited to the purpose intended; the 28th rule, however, appears to need some amendment, since it proposes to close the club on Sunday, upon which day of all others the convenience offered would be required, especially as the club is intended chiefly for single men, whose use of it on work days would render them more than usually helpless on the Sunday.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, March 9: On Saturday last the middle adit level cross-cuts were set to drive north and south, by six men, at 8*l.* 10*s.* per fm., stented the month, or cut the elvan or lode. The ground in the north cross-cut still continues hard, but is highly mineralised. The ground in the cross-cut south is a little easier for progress than when last reported on.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, March 8: The stope in back of the 130 west is producing 3 tons of ore per fm. There are four stopes in back of the 115 west, which produce on an average 3½ tons each of ore per fm. In the 103 west the lode is 2 ft. wide composed of spar, mundic, and ore, of the latter yielding saving work. The stopes in the back of this level, two in number, each yield 2½ tons of ore per fm. The three stopes in the 90 produce 2 tons each of ore per fathom. The lode in the 80 west, on the south lode, is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar and mundic, with good stones of ore. There has not been much done in the 70 cross-cut north since last report, the men having been and are still employed in stoping the 90. The stope in the 70 is at present worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. There is no alteration in the 58 east. The stope in the back of this level is worth 2½ tons; and the stopes in the 47 and 35 will each produce 2 tons of ore per fm. The north engine-shaft is now 13 fms. under the 62. We propose to sink 3 ft. more, and fix a plunger-lift previous to cutting through the lode, and commencing to drive at the 75. In the 62 east we have not cut through the lode.

BEDOL-AUR.—March 8: The end driving east on Golden Shoe lode is still very stiff to make much progress. The lode is 6 in. wide, composed chiefly of spar, with a little clay and calamine. The end has been driven about 3½ fms. east of Brynia lode. The winze sinking below the 70, on St. Vincent lode, is 2 ft. wide, composed chiefly of clay and a little spar, worth for lead about 7*l.* per fathom. We have communicated the stope north of Thomas's winze at this point. We have not decided for a few days where to put these men, but, as we have a good bunch of lead in the back of the stope, they will take that down first. Spencer's winze, on St. Vincent lode, is now down 3½ fathoms below the 70. We have commenced carting the lead to dress.

BILLINS.—F. Evans, March 9: We have been hindered rather in sinking the engine-shaft this week, as the pin of the balance-bob broke and let the water in. The shaft is now 8 fms. 1 ft. below the 70; the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of clay and carbonate of lime, and there is every appearance of soon cutting a course of lead ore. The tribute ground, which is 30 fms. west of the shaft, but which is dipping east, is producing 1¼ ton per fathom, and looking well. We sold to-day 10 tons of lead ore, at 13*l.* per ton.

BOSCAWEN.—R. Giles, March 4: The lode in the 80, driving west of Hunter's shaft, is still small and unproductive. The lode in the 80, west of sump-winze, is worth 6*l.* per fathom for copper ore. No lode has been taken down in the 80, east of sump-winze, for the month. The lode in the stope east of sump-winze, in bottom of the 70, is worth 18*l.* per fm. The lode in the stope west of No. 2 winze is worth 10*l.* per fm. for copper ore. The lode in the stope in back of the 70, west of Hunter's shaft, is worth 12*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 40, west of Hunter's shaft, is worth 5*l.* per fm. Nothing new in the 30, east of caunter shaft, since last report. The lode in the 30, driving east from Hallenbeagle, is still small, producing a little ore, but not to value. Our water in the sump-winze has greatly increased; we have as much as we can do to keep it below the stope. We have done but very little in the 80, east and west of said winze, for the week. We are preparing to change the lift in the sump-winze, which I intend to commence on Friday next. Nothing else new since last report.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, March 8: The lode in the 12, east of shaft, is now 7 feet wide, and producing good work for tin; from indications seen I expect an improvement in driving a few fathoms further in this direction. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level is about the same size as the lode in the end, and producing about the same quality work. The lode in the stopes east of the shaft, in back of the adit level, is 10 ft. wide, and turning out good stamps work. The lode in the stopes west of shaft, in back of the 12, has improved since last week, now yielding better work than it has for some time past. The lode in the stope west of shaft, in back of the adit level, is without alteration. We are getting on favourably with the rise from the 24 to the 12, which I hope to complete in about six weeks or two months from this time; when this is completed it will enable us to take away our ground both east and west of new shaft at a less cost than at present. We have now a good supply of water both for drawing and stamping. We sold about 8½ tons of tin last week, and I hope to sample again early in the next month.

BRIXHAM HEMATITE IRON.—W. Williams, March 6: Since my last report the weather has not been favourable for our surface operations. Two of the directors were on the mine on Saturday last, and ordered the sinking of a new shaft in order to get under our present workings. I anticipated in two months to be enabled to have the mine in a much better position. We shipped for February 858 tons 11 cwts. of ore.

BRONFLOYD.—T. Kemp, March 8: There is no alteration worthy of notice in the value of the lode in any part of the mine since last report. We are now progressing satisfactorily with the dressing of ore towards our next sampling.

BRYN GWIOG.—F. Evans, March 8: The engine-shaft men are getting on well with the work necessary to prepare for sinking below the 102. The 102 east is a little easier to drive; the lode is small, but the indications are better for lead, and letting down a little water. The 90 west is hard and poor for lead ore. The pitch in the roof of this level will produce 1¼ ton per fm. The rise in back of the 90 east is progressing slowly; no lode taken down since last report; the two pitches in this level will produce 15 cwts. per fathom. The 75 east is still in shale; driving by four men, at 7*l.* per fm. A pitch below this level will produce from 2 to 3 tons per fm., and likely to be better; we are also sinking in this pitch to communicate with the rise from the 90; when this is complete it will well ventilate this part of the mine. We sampled for to-morrow's sale 40 tons of lead ore.

BRYNTAIL.—Jas. Roach, March 9: The 30 west, on south part of the lode, which is 3 ft. wide, and consists of capel, flookan, blende, and spots of lead ore, is being driven by six men as fast as possible. The lode in the 30 east has improved in appearance; today we have broken from it stones of carbonate of barytes, with lead ore attached; these are the first pieces of carbonate ever seen in this part of the mine, and are indications in favour of our soon meeting with a deposit or bunches of lead ore. That part of the lode being carried in the 20 fathom level east is impregnated with lead, but is not yet of any commercial value.

CAE PANT MINERA.—T. Wilcoxon, March 7: The mine is improving very much. We thought once that we should require a strong engine on account of the water, but now we have cut to a water-course below the 40 yard level, and are now busy sinking the winze and sump to see how far we can go. We are now dressing up the lead ore we had on hand as the weather becomes favourable. More particulars will be reported again in a month.

CAPE CORNWALL.—Ralph P. Goldsworthy, March 8: The water is in fork to the 80 fathom level. The 80 is extended 35 fathoms east of the engine-shaft. The portion of the lode that is taken down is very promising. The south part of the lode is standing in the side. We are clearing and securing the level with all possible speed, when we have completed it we shall commence to take down the south part of the lode. The 80 west is extended 30 fathoms; in this level, as in the eastern one, only a portion of the lode is broken. The appearance of the lode in the 70 is very encouraging; we set a pitch there yesterday, at 10s. in 7*l.* The lode in the east stope, in the back of 55, is looking well.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, March 7: Good progress is being made in driving the cross-cut south. The granite is of a very favourable character, and is intermixed with small branches of mundic and copper.

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN (Gold).—J. Parry, March 7: The mine is much the same as last reported. The engine-house is in course of erection. The water-wheel is nearly completed. If we have fine weather some of the stamps frames will be laid down this week. The Britten's machines are working well. The produce of gold for the week was 5 ozs. 15 dwts., from 20 cwts. of lode stuff.

— March 8: Since I wrote my last some good specimens of gold have been broken from the stope. The castings, &c., have arrived on the mine.

CEFN CILCEN.—T. Hughes, March 9: Susan's Shaft: In the 80 east the lode continues as last reported, but indications are more favourable for a change.—Office Shaft: The pitch in back of the 40 is worth 8 cwts. of lead per fm.

CENTRAL MINERA.—T. Hughes, March 9: Western Shaft: We are pressing on with the foundation and other necessary work for the engine, and shall begin the erection as soon as possible. We are also very busy clearing the 40 of stuff, and shall resume sinking the winze in the bottom in a few days. The pitches at Edgworth's shaft are as last reported.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—E. Chegwin, March 7: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the adit, the ground is not quite so good for sinking, as we have had a floor of spar in the bottom of the shaft, about 2 ft. thick, and expect to get through it in a few days. We are getting on well with all our surface work.

CONNORREE.—Capt. Bishop, March 4: In the deep adit Brown's lode is improving for sulphur as the end is being advanced. No change in the south driving for the week. In the 74, east of engine-shaft, the lode is producing good class copper ore, with the usual percentage of sulphur, copper, lead, and silver. In the 54, west of engine-shaft, the lode is yielding good class copper ore of various descriptions, with less percentage of sulphur. In the 45, west of engine-shaft, the black and grey copper ore side is improving as the workings progress, and the yield of coppery sulphur, containing a small percentage of zinc, lead, and silver, about the same as for some time past. The 18 fm. level ends, east and west of Field's shaft, are yielding their daily large quantity of copper ore for the dressing-floor, and as the weather is getting fine and the days longer, a large quantity of ore will be dressed and sent to market, and at a much cheaper rate than during the winter months. In the 10, east of Kempson's shaft, the yield of copper ore is still of the same cheering character, and the rock good for exploring, of the same congenial class for the production of copper. In the 10, cross-road shaft, the lode is getting wider, and consequently it contains a greater quantity of ore, of the usual percentage and class. In the stopes on great copper and other lodes no material change.

CORNUBIA.—T. Parkyn, J. King, March 9: The 70, driving east of shaft, on great north lode, has improved both for driving and produce for tin since last week's report. The east stope on the same lode has very much improved indeed, and is now looking well. The stope west on the same lode is just as last reported, yielding some good work for tin. The 60 fm. level stope, on great north lode, is looking well, and yielding some rich tin. The stope on No. 5 lode is still producing some saving work for tin, and looking more kindly now than it has for a long time past; we think it will still improve.—New South Lode: Here we have one stope, which is looking very promising, and we believe it will be found to be a great support to the mine, as this lode is standing whole throughout the mine; we shall put on more stopers here as soon as we can. At the 50, on No. 5 lode, we have one stope, which is looking kindly, and has improved this week; we are now raising some good work. We are driving south at the 40, and expect to intersect the new south lode shortly. We have cut some rich branches of tin in the cross-cut this week, which are dropping into the lode. The 80 fm. level stope, on old south lode, is looking kindly, and we are getting fair quantities of tin from this stope. At the 20 we have a stope on the same lode, which is looking just as in the 30 above.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED.—John Vivian, March 9: At the middle sump-shaft, on Wheal Abraham, our 80-inch cylinder pumping-engine continues to work in the most admirable manner, and the drainage (considering the extent of ground drained, and the almost continuous heavy rains we have experienced), is satisfactory. Our No. 1 new 30-inch cylinder steam-capstan, which is one of the most powerful in Cornwall, is a splendid machine, and works well. We can now, in this part of the mine, drop our heavy pump-work in less than one-half the time, and at more than two-thirds less cost. At Vivian's shaft, in Oatfield, the 90-inch cylinder pumping-engine is completed, as well as the setting of our five 14-ton boilers. The covering in and completion of the boiler-house will be accomplished during the coming week. At this point our No. 2 30-inch steam-capstan is finished. This engine is precisely of the same character as that at the middle sump-shaft, and does its work most satisfactorily. We are now preparing to fix our 18-inch square main-rods and 19-inch pit-work in the shaft; this we hope to do during the coming week. In the western part of the mine the engineers are engaged in fixing our No. 3 steam-whim and capstan, and in preparing for the erection of our 70-inch cylinder pumping-engine—the beam, cylinder, &c., being delivered, as well as the main pumping-rods, and a large quantity of 14-inch pump-work. In the smiths', engineers' shops, and saw-house, our steam-hammer, turning lathes, drilling-machine, and sawing-machinery are in constant operation, and give every satisfaction. The tributers in the eastern, as well as the western part of the mines, are working with spirit, and continue to produce some excellent quality copper ores, and we hope in a short time to have a great increase in this department. All our operations are being pushed forward with the greatest energy, and the progress made in the works generally is most encouraging.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, March 7: We have taken down the lode in the whim-shaft; it is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fm.—a very promising lode. The mine is looking well.

EAST BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, March 9: The ground in the adit level is still favourable for driving, and I am expecting to cut the lode daily; the lode must have taken a more perpendicular dip, as we have not met with it. We are driving with good speed, through mineralised ground.

EAST CARADON.—Jas. Seccombe, March 8: Caunter Lode: The 70 east is poor. The winze in bottom of the 70 west is worth 30l. per fm. The 80 east is worth 6l. per fathom; the 80 west, 25l. per fm.—New Lode: The 60 west produces saving work.—South Lode: In the 80 west the ground is getting more favourable.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, J. Scholar, March 8: No. 3 Lode: In the 70, driving east, the lode is producing 6 tons ore per fm. In the 60, driving west, the lode is producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 60, driving east, the lode is producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 40, driving east, the lode is producing 3 tons of ore per fathom. No alteration in the other parts of the mine to report on.

EAST GREAT WORK.—J. Lean, Feb. 24: The shaftmen commenced sinking the engine-shaft below the 20 this day, but I think we shall have to secure the north side of the engine-shaft before proceeding far; grooving the side of the shaft has considerably weakened it; this will not be a heavy job. The ground in the 10 end has slightly changed for the better.

— J. Lean, March 8: The engine-shaft is sunk 9 ft. below the 20; ground at present not so favourable, being subject to floors of capel. The lode in the 10 end west maintains its usual size, and producing stones of copper ore.

EAST GUNNISLAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—J. Phillips, March 9: We have taken down the lode in the 36, and find it from 6 to 8 ft. wide, full of small veins of ore, but not sufficient to value, nevertheless the lode is very kindly, and much easier for progress. In the deep adit the lode still continues disturbed by a series of small cross-courses, but notwithstanding our prospects continue to be very cheering. We have not yet met with the branch or lode in the cross-cut north; it must have been hove north by the cross-course.

EAST JANE.—J. Seccombe, Thos. Hodge, March 4: Setting Report: The 36 to drive south on the eastern part of the lode, by four men, at 2l. per fathom, yielding 4 cwts. of lead per fathom, and improving going south. We have suspended the end on the western part, where the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of spar, white iron, flookan, and good stones of lead; as we shall be able to cross-cut to it from the east part, we anticipate an early improvement here. The 36 cross-cut to drive east, by two men, at 2l. per fathom; the ground is favourable, and of a congenial character. The 26 to drive south, by three men, at 35s. per fathom; the western part only is being carried, it is 2 feet wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fathom, and the lode in this end has a very promising appearance. The 26 to drive north, by two men, at 2l. per fathom; lode producing occasional stones of lead. The 26 cross-cut to drive west, by two men, at 3l. 5s. per fathom; ground favourable, and letting out more water, which we think indicates a lode or branch not far off. To sink a winze in the bottom of the 26 south, by four men, at 2l. 10s. per fathom; this winze will open up tribute ground, and ventilate the 36. There are three pitches in the back of this level, yielding from 3 to 4 cwts. of lead per fathom. The ground in the shaft continues good for sinking, and the progress made is good. The deep adit level to drive north on the course of the lode, by two men, at 30s. per fathom; lode very kindly, and producing good stones of lead.

EAST JANE.—T. Hodge, March 9: The sinking of the engine-shaft below the 36 is progressing favourably. The lode in the 36, south end, in the eastern part, will yield 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 26, south end, on the western part, will yield 4 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 26, north end, is showing a good appearance, and more water issuing out of the lode. All other bargains are without any particular change to notice since our last report.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—T. Uren, W. White, March 8: Boorman's shaft is sinking below the 40, by twelve men, at 16l. per fathom. The 70 fm. level is driving east from Wilson's shaft, by six men, at 7l. 10s. per fathom; the lode is worth 7l. per fathom. The 60 fm. level is driving east from junction on Bamfield's lode, by four men, at 90s. per fathom; the lode is worth 8l. per fathom. The 50 fm. level is driving east of cross-cut, by six men, at 7l. per fathom; the lode is worth 4l. per fathom. No. 1 stope, in the back of the 60, on Bamfield's lode, is working by six men, at 6l. per fathom; the lode is worth 10l. per fathom. No. 2, in the back of the same level, by two men, at 4l. per fathom; the lode is worth 6l. per fathom. No. 3, in the bottom of the 60 east, on Bamfield's lode, by six men, at 6l. per fathom; the lode is worth 7l. per fathom. A winze is sinking below the 60, on Bamfield's lode, by six men, at 12l. per fathom; the lode is worth 6l. per fathom.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, March 9: In the 85, east of Hallett's, the lode is 8 in. wide, worth 6l. per fm. In the 85, west of Hallett's, the lode is 9 in. wide, producing stones of ore. We have resumed the driving of the 75 east; this is opening tribute ground. In the 75 west the lode is small and unproductive. We have two stopes in the back of this level, each worth about 12l. per fm. In King's shaft, sinking below the 65, the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 25l. per fm. In the 65, west of King's, the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 16l. per fm. We have two stopes in the back of the 65, east of King's shaft, worth respectively 9l. and 12l. per fm. We have also two stopes in the back of the 65, west of King's shaft, worth respectively 20l. and 13l. per fm. The whim engine-house is up, and we shall get whim-crusher to work as soon as possible.

EAST TRESKERBY.—J. Nancarrow, March 7: Our setting on Saturday went off very well, with little alteration in the prices. The lode in the 12 east is poor, and this end being pretty much in advance of the 30, we have suspended the driving for a little, and the men are now working in the back, which can be stoped at a profit. The stope below the level is worth 6l. per fathom; the stope in the back is worth 4l. per fathom; the stope below the 12 west is worth 12l. per fathom. The water is rather on the increase here. The cross-cut north in the 30 is pushed on as fast as possible. There is no change since last week. The 30 east contains tin and copper, worth 4l. per fathom. The stope in the back is worth 6l. per fathom.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, March 8: The lode in the shaft, sinking below the 75, is not so large as it was, but producing stones of copper ore. The lode in the 75 east is 18 in. wide, yielding a little tin, with stones of ore; here we are expecting to meet with the cross-course, when we propose to drive north to intersect the north lodes. The lode in the 75 west is 3 ft. wide, yielding full 4 tons of ore and good work for tin, worth altogether full 30l. per fm.—a good lode. We have holed the winze from the 65, which will well ventilate the 75. The lode in the stope above the 65 is worth 15l. per fm. for ore and tin. The lode in the stope below the 65 will produce from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fm., besides good work for tin. There is no alteration in the 65 west, as the men are engaged clearing some stuff that run down caused by the water being in. The lode in the winze sinking below the 55 west is small. The lode in the stope above the 55 west is worth full 14l. per fm. The lode in the rise above the 45 west, against the new shaft, is opening out good tribute ground.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—J. Burgan, March 9: The new engine-shaft, sinking below the 40, is worth quite 80l. per fathom, and improving. We have set 5 fms. to sink in one bargain, at 22l. per fathom. The 26, east of Burgan's, is worth 20l. per fathom, and driving at 7l. 10s. The 20, west of new engine-shaft, is driving at 7l. per fathom; the lode is unproductive. The 40 fm. level cross-cut is going on favourably towards the south lode. The south lode in the shaft, sinking below the 28, has met with a hard floor of ground.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—James Richards, March 3: Homersham's shaft is down 12 fathoms below the 130, in ground favourable for sinking and congenial for mineral.—Homersham's Shaft: In Soper's cross-cut north, at the 130 east, the north part of the lode is intersected, and cut into 4½ ft., without as yet meeting with the north wall; for the first 2 ft. the lode is composed chiefly of prian, with a little mundic and grey sulphuret of copper, and for the next 2½ ft. it is composed of capel, gossan, and prian, with a small proportion of copper ore, altogether very promising. In the 130 east, and east of Soper's cross-cut, a large stream of water has been flowing from the end since Wednesday last, bringing with it fine stones of ore, similar to the ore found in the level above, which strongly indicates a good lode ahead. The water continues pouring out so strong that we cannot as yet do anything in the end, but on its abating sufficiently to resume driving, no time shall be lost in getting on as fast as possible for proof of this most important point of trial. Barkell's rise in back of the 130 east, and east of Soper's cross-cut, is communicated with the 120 above, the lode for the whole height proving productive to the extent of 15l. per fm. In the 120 west, and west of Maynard's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed chiefly of capel and iron; this drivage is for the present suspended. In the 77 east, west of Northey's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore, and promising an improvement. In the 45 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of a mixture of killas, capel, mundic, peach, &c. In Williams's cross-cut north at the 80, west of Hitchins's shaft, the ground is favourable for progress. I congratulate you on the improved prospects of the mine.

— John Goldsworthy, March 8: At Homersham's shaft, sinking below the 130, the ground continues favourable, and good progress is being made. In Soper's cross-cut, driving north in the 130, the north lode has been cut into 9 feet, composed of fine capel, gossan, quartz, prian, and mundic, and producing a little grey sulphuret of copper ore—a fine, promising lode. In the 130, driving west of Soper's cross-cut, the lode is 5 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, prian, and copper ore—saving work. In the 130, east of Soper's cross-cut, a large stream of water continues to flow from the end, and the ground being soft up to the present time we have been able to go forward but a short distance, not sufficient to see the lode beyond the point where the water first broke out; however, we hope to make better progress as the water drains from the lode, when we hope in the course of a few days to be able to report a rich lode. In the 77, east of Homersham's shaft, and west of Northey's cross-cut, the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, and prian, producing a little rich copper ore, and presents a promising appearance. In the 45 east the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and stones of copper ore. In the 88 cross-cut, driving north-west of Hitchins's engine-shaft, the ground is favourable, and good progress is being made.

EAST WHEAL VOR.—J. Pollard, March 8: The engine-shaft is sunk 1 fm. 5 feet below the 80; the lode is large and promising, yielding occasionally stones of tin. The shaftmen have commenced to cut cistern-plat to-day; it will be done with the utmost speed.—Smith's Lode: In the 60 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, with a kindly appearance, and tinny; I believe this end will improve shortly.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, R. Andrew, March 8: We have cut through the west lode, in the 115 north, which is about 4 ft. wide, and yielding ½ of a ton of lead ore per fathom. The 115 north, on the east lode, is yielding from 3 to 4 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. We have also four men engaged putting in bearers and doing the necessary work preparatory to sinking the engine-shaft below the 115. The 100 fm. level north, on the west lode, has improved since our last, and is now yielding ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 100 stope, to the north of rise, is yielding 12 cwts.; and the stope in back of the same, to the south of said rise, is yielding ¾ ton of lead ore per fathom. The northernmost wide stope, in back of the 45, is yielding 2 tons per fm.; and the wide stope adjoining 2½ tons of lead ore per fathom. The tribute department is without any change worthy of remark. All operations are progressing satisfactorily.

FURSDON.—J. Collins, March 9: The cross-cut south, in the 11, is in the same character ground as for the last three weeks past—capel, with small veins of mundic and quartz. I would recommend the end being extended 2 or 3 fathoms further, to prove whether the lode seen in the adit level keeps its regular course or not. The cross-cut north, in the 21, is being driven 9 ft., and shows indications of a lode here; the ground favourable for progress. As soon as the lode is fully opened on at this place, I would recommend the sinking of shaft being resumed, in order to drive out under the shoot of ore gone down in the bottom of the 21. The pitches are not so good as for the last two or three weeks. The assay of the last ore sampled, 17 tons, 7½; 51 tons, 4½. We calculate to sample for the next two months 80 tons.

GARLIDNA UNITED.—Jas. Rowe, March 7: The lode in Burning-house shaft has improved since last report, now worth 14l. per fm. for the length of shaft, 9 ft.; everything about the lode looks kindly for making a good one. The lode east of the cross-course is split; it appears to be disordered by a hard bar of ground. We have cleared up some old workings 20 fms. south of the Burning-house lode, on another one; the lode is 3 ft. wide, containing some good work for tin; the old men worked on this lode 6 fms. deep. In a few days we shall commence sinking below the old men's workings.

GOLCH HILL.—March 8: In driving the 70 north we have again cut into old workings; the lode in the back is of a beautiful nature. The shaft is down 7 yards below the 70; the ground is still hard, and the men are troubled very much by surface water, which impedes their progress in sinking.

GOTHIC.—J. Williams, March 8: The adit, driving west on the north lode, continues to improve, the course of ore is now yielding more than 1 ton per fathom, and is worth from 15l. to 20l. per fathom. There is now length of ore ground enough open to make a profit from this discovery alone of 40l. per month, and the ground or hill rises fast before the end of this level. In the bottom of the mine the lode turns out a good yield of ore, and there is a great distance of profitable ore ground before the end of the 30 east.. The 25 west is also in a good lode, yielding a fair quantity of ore, and the mine altogether is becoming more productive and profitable, and will evidently soon be one of the best in the neighbourhood, if the ore ground continues to improve as it now does in value.

GAWTON COPPER.—Geo. Rowe, March 4: We are now engaged in sending down part of a new lift in the old shaft, in order to fork the water below the 36 plat, and draw the stuff containing ore from that part of the mine. The lode in the 36 west is still improving, worth 2½ tons of ore per fm., and showing indications of further improvement. The ground in the 50 cross-cut north is for the moment a little stiffer, nevertheless good progress is being made, and the men working very satisfactorily.

GREAT BRIGAN.—J. Tredinnick, March 8: In the end driving west of the new shaft, at the 10, the lode produces a little ore, but not to value. In the winze sinking below the deep adit, east of cross-cut, the lode is worth 5l. per fm. for copper ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the same level, further east, is worth for copper ore 8l. per fm. The lode in the deep adit end, driving east of cross-cut, is worth 5l. per fm. The ground in the cross-cut, driving south of Highburrow shaft, at the 20, is favourable for the production of copper ore. At the 42, west of the western shaft, the lode is worth on an average 15l. per fm. for copper ore.

GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD.—Capt. Richards, March 8: Chenhall's engine-shaft is now down to the 50, and we intend to commence to drive north as soon as our work will admit. The lode at the 40, driving east, is at present small. Our object is to continue this level until the cross-course is intersected, and also ascertain the value of the same east of the cross-course; the lode at the same level, driving west, is 1 foot wide, the same is composed of capels, mundic, and spar. The lode at the 30, driving west, is 4½ feet wide, and is principally composed of prian, peach, mundic, fluor-spar, and copper ore, and will at present yield about 1 ton of the latter per fathom.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—J. W. Crase, M. Jenkin, March 8: No change has taken place in Vivian's engine-shaft during the week. The lode in the 67, driving west of engine-shaft, produces good stones of copper ore. The lode in the 57, driving west of latter shaft, is unproductive. The lode in the 57, driving east of Jenkin's shaft, is worth 8l. per fm. Pendarve's lode, in the 57, driving east of cross-cut, is 1 ft. wide, impregnated with copper ore, and kindly in appearance. The lode in the 60, driving west of Sieggan's shaft, is yielding good stones of ore. In consequence of Wheal Rose engine being idle the water in the eastern part of the mine has gone down but very little for the past week, which is making very much against us at present, being prevented working the most productive part of the mine. No other change since last reported.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, March 7: The shaft is down 8 fathoms 3 feet below the 60; the lode is good, and continues about the same as reported for the last three or four weeks. In the 60 fm. level end, driving south, the lode is not so large, now about 2 ft. wide, and worth 1 ton of lead to the fathom. The lode in the adit end, driving south, is 1 ft. wide, made up of soft friable quartz and rich stones of lead.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—J. George, March 8: The west end is being driven with all possible speed; the lode continues the same in character and appearance as last reported. We have taken the men from the east end to drive south to cut the branch or lode in which we found lead, and hope at the adit level to find something better.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—John Daw, March 8: In the 154 east the lode has improved; it is now 3 ft. wide, producing 5 tons of copper ore per fm. In the rise in the back of this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. No alteration in any other part of the mine since last reported.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—John Edwards, J. Tredinnick, C. Bawden, March 4: The 150 cross-cut, driving south of Harvey's engine-shaft, is still in the elvan course, and is hard for driving. We have intersected the main part of the lode in No. 2 cross-cut at the 140, east of Harvey's engine-shaft, but cannot ascertain its size or value as yet; we hope to do so in our next report; this plainly shows that the lode is all standing to the south-west of engine-shaft below the 140. The lode in the 140, west of Offord's shaft, is 4½ ft. wide, and worth for copper and tin 8l. per fm.; we hope to communicate this end with the 140, east of Harvey's engine-shaft, in the coming week. In the 140, driving east of Offord's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for copper and tin 10l. per fm. Offord's shaftmen are still engaged cutting plat at the 140. The stope in back of the 140, east of Harvey's engine-shaft, is worth for copper and tin 16l. per fathom. The lode in Nos. 1 and 2 stopes in the bottom of the 130, east of Offord's shaft, is worth respectively 25l. and 14l. per fm. for tin and copper ore. The lode in the 130, east of Offord's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and producing a little tin. The lode in the 110, east of Mathew's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, producing stamping work for tin. In the 100, east of Mathew's shaft, the lode has improved during the past week, now worth 25l. per fm. for tin. We have let a rise in back of the 100, east of Mathew's shaft, where the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth for tin 18l. per fm. The lode in the 90 end, east of said shaft, is 6 ft. wide, and worth 12l. per fm. for tin. The lode in the 80, driving east of Mathew's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm. for tin. The lode in Walker's shaft, sinking below the 70, is 6 feet wide, and worth for tin and copper ore 12l. per fm. The lode in the rise in back of the 70, against Walker's shaft, is 6 ft. wide, worth for copper and tin 12l. per fathom. The stope in the back of this level is worth 12l. per fm. The lode in the 50, driving east of Mathew's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 8l. per fm. for tin. The lode in Walker's shaft, sinking below the 36, is 4 ft. wide, producing a little tin. Nothing new in the 36 cross-cut south since last report.

GREAT WHEAL GRYLLS.—E. Rogers, J. Pope, March 9: At the adit level, driving west, the lode is 18 in. wide, producing some good stones of tin. At Michell's flat-rod shaft the pitwork is fixed from surface to the 12, and we expect to connect the flat-rods and put the engine to work to commence pumping out the water this afternoon, when we shall begin at once to case and divide the shaft, and drive west on Michell's lode.

GREAT WHEAL METAL.—W. Chappell, March 9: We have sunk on the new lode six trial shafts, in all of which the lode has proved productive, showing a run of good tin ground upwards of 200 fathoms in length. The lode is of itself sufficient to warrant the erection of an engine, independent of the discovery about 50 fathoms west, where the lode is 18 inches wide, and for the length of the shaft worth 25l. per fm.; down 12 fathoms from surface. The ancient workers have taken the whole of this lode away for tin for upwards of 250 fathoms, east and west of the shaft from surface, down to within 3 feet of the bottom of the shaft. The men are now engaged fixing a 6-inch lift in the above shaft, so as to drain the water by means of horse-power, and enable us to sink the shaft 10 fathoms deeper, when we shall be raising tin in playing quantities. The spot for the erection of the engine and tin-floors is now thoroughly ascertained by the productiveness of the two lodes referred to above.

GRYLLS WHEAL FLORENCE.—Edward Rogers, Edmund Rogers, March 7: The 12 is driving east of engine-shaft by six men, at 12l. per fm.; the lode is 6 ft. wide, and will pay for driving. At this level west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 4l. per fm., and is driving by four men, at 2l. 10s. per fathom. The cross-cut at the adit level, is driving north by two men, at 4l. 5s. per fathom; the ground is composed of killas, spar, with spots of mundic impregnated throughout, and of a hard texture. At surface we expect to get the round buddle in readiness to work this week, when we shall begin cleaning the tin.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—W. Smyth, March 8: In Gwyn Lliflon adit level the lode is about 6 in. wide, of spar, mundic, and blende. No lode taken down in Gwydyr stope, or middle level, since last report. I have commenced the shaft with two men; we are not yet down to the shallow adit. We are finding good lumps of lead in the old burrows as we sink through them.

HALLENBEAGLE.—E. Richards, R. M. Kitto, March 4: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the 44, the ground is more favourable; we cut a floor in the shaft yesterday, which is letting out the water more freely. The lode in the sump-winze sinking below the 44 is from 2 to 2½ ft. wide, worth 20l. per fm.; the lode has very much improved since we commenced to sink with our lift. The water to the east of this winze drained slowly in the early part of the week; since yesterday it has drained in No. 1 winze 15 in.; this winze is 12 fms. east of sump-winze. The lode in the 40, driving west of engine-shaft, on north lode, is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper of a very kindly appearance.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, March 5: At our setting on Monday the level at Scar Head was set to four men to drive east, at 65s. per fm. The drift in the vein is set to two men to drive at 70s. per fm., worth ½ ton of ore per fm. Trough Low level is set to four men, at 80s. per fm.; they get good samples of ore in driving; this end is driven west 6 fms., consequently it will be about 3 fms. from the intersection with Mouncer cross vein. The vein we are driving in looks well, and I expect a good bunch of ore at the intersection. Will you want a sample of ore to sell by, or are Shield and Dining to have the next 10 tons?

HAVAN.—G. Jones, Feb. 28: No change to notice in Carriston's shaft since last reported; the lode is still producing about 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in No. 1 winze has fallen off, worth at present from 8 to 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The stopes in back of the 10 east will average about 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. The stope west about 1 ton per fm. The lode in the deep adit is still hard and unproductive. We are pushing on the clearing, &c., of Sheldon's shaft as fast as possible. In consequence of the weather being so rough during the last fortnight our surface operations have been greatly retarded. Ore previously in store 10 tons, in bin on the mine 6 tons, in course of dressing about 15 tons.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, March 7: The stopes in the back of the 25 fm. level, east of the eastern engine-shaft, are worth 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom. The ground in the cross-cuts, north and south at West Hawkmoor, is easy for progress. No lode yet met with beyond the one noticed some time ago. The stope in the back of the adit level, on No. 3 lode, is producing some good work for tin ore.

KELLY BRAY.—George Rowe, March 8: The lode in the 70 east is 2 feet wide, composed of peach, mundic, and occasional stones of ore. The ground in the 60 cross-cut north is improved for progress, and still producing small branches, containing mundic and ore. The ground in the rise in the back of the 25 is moderately favourable, but being wet and troublesome makes the progress slow. The ground in the shaft has also improved for progress, having passed through some hard floors of spar, and the ground being exceedingly wet it has made our progress at this point slow. We calculate to have about 6 fathoms 3 feet more to sink and case before we communicate with the 25, which we hope to accomplish in about four weeks from this time.

LADY BERTHA.—Capts. Harpur and Metherell, March 6: We have nothing new to inform you of to-day. Since our report of Thursday last no particular change has taken place in the appearance or character of the lode in any part of the mine.

— Capts. Harpur and Metherell, March 9: We are pushing on the sinking of the new eastern shaft as fast as we possibly can: the lode in this shaft is now about 3 ft. wide, composed of peach, quartz, mundic, and ore—saving work. The lode in the winze sinking below the 41 west is between 2 and 3 feet wide, composed of peach, mundic, quartz, and ore, worth of the latter 2 tons, or 6l. per fathom. In the cross-cut driving south, to the east of the great cross-course, in the 30, the ground is still favourable for exploring, carrying mundic and prian, with occasional spots of lead ore. We have just placed two men to open east here, on a branch with regular walls. The tribute pitches continue to produce much as usual.

LANIVET.—John Tregay, March 4: Petrie's: The sumpmen are engaged in cutting plat at the 20; the ends east and west of said shaft are yielding fair quality tinstuff.—Account-house Shaft: The stopes here are producing saving work for tin. The stopes west of Oulton's are producing fair quality tinstuff.—Trial Shaft: The stopes here are producing good quality tinstuff.

LEAWOOD.—John Nicholls, March 8: In the 19 there is a cross-cut north 11 fms., which intersected the copper lode; it has been driven on about 10 fathoms west, and throughout the drivage will average 3 feet wide, composed of gossan, quartz, prian, fluor-spar, and copper ore—saving work; in fact, it is a good-looking lode; the men are engaged clearing the stuff from the end, and we hope to set it to drive in a day or two. The shaftmen are engaged driving around the plat, which is gone together; after this is completed, they will fix the pitwork in the 19, and clear up the shaft, which is said to be 11 fathoms below this point, but no lode cut.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, March 4: Old Mine: The shaftmen are making fair progress in sinking the engine-shaft below the 70. The lode in the 70 east is worth 40l. per fm., and letting out a quantity of water.—West Mine: The shaftmen are sinking the shaft below the 10 as fast as possible, but the ground is harder than it was.—Coombe: The ground is favourable for driving; no lode yet intersected.

MINERA UNION.—N. T. Harris, March 9: Brabner's Shaft: The lode in the 80 yard level is without alteration. The pitch in back of this level, north of No. 1 winze, is worth 1½ ton of lead per fm. The pitch south of No. 2 winze is worth 15 cwts. of lead per fm. The pitch in bottom of the 60 yard level, from the winze, is worth 15 cwts. of lead per fm., and very promising.—William's Shaft: The pitch in bottom of the 50 yard level is worth 2½ tons of lead per fm. The pitch in bottom of the 40 yard level, south of shaft, is worth 10 cwts. of lead per fm.

NANGILES.—Jas. Rowe, March 8: The lode in the engine-shaft still produces good stones of ore, but not enough to value; we are making good speed in sinking. The lode in the 107 west is 3 ft. wide; we have commenced driving west in a lode of the same width, and containing some good stones of ore; the ground in this end has much improved for driving. We have not cut any lode in the 107 cross-cut, east of engine-shaft, yet. The lode in the 96, west from Bread and Cheese winze, is worth 6l. per fm.; this is a very kindly lode. The lode in the 86, east from Bread and Cheese shaft, is disordered by a slide; the lode in back of the end is worth 20l. per fathom. We have two stopes working in bottom of the 96, west from engine-shaft; lode worth 12l. per fm. in each. Our copper tributers are making fair wages, at an average tribute of 8s. in 1l.

NANTY.—March 8: The lode in the rise over the shallow adit, 15 fathoms north of boundary, is 3 ft. wide, yielding good saving work. The lode in the end of the deep adit level is 4 ft. wide, showing a little ore, but not to value; when this level is extended about 8 fms. further we expect to meet with another lode to form a junction with this. This lode is to been at Nant-y-Glo, on surface; it looks very kindly, and good stones of ore have been broken out of it. The lode in the winze in bottom of the deep adit level is large, and the part we are carrying will yield 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. Our object in sinking this winze is for ventilating the 12 below the deep adit, &c. The lode at the engine-shaft continues large, yielding good saving work. We are pushing on in making place for the bob underground, and putting up the stand for the pulleys, so as to be ready at the time we want the engine to work. On Monday last we sampled 11 tons of lead ore.

NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER CONSOLS.—W. Skewis, March 8: The water is in fork about 20 fms. below the adit, and good progress is still being made; if the weather continues we shall soon drain the mine to the bottom. The lode in the 11, east of Hambley's shaft, is worth 15l. per fm; all pitches in back of this level are in full work. In Lance's shaft the lode is 4 ft. wide, containing tin. The lode in the 11, west of this shaft, is 1 ft. wide, yielding good saving work. We hope in another week to be able to report on the deeper levels. We have now from 5 to 6 tons of tin cleaned, and the dressing is being pushed on with all speed, and we shall have a large parcel in the course of a fortnight or three weeks for market. For many weeks past the weather has been so severe than many of the men could not possible come to the mine to work in places where the water did not reach, not even the adit.

NEW CROW HILL.—W. Trelease, March 7: We have now good ground in both the cross-cuts in the 70. The stope in the back of the 55 is still in a fine-looking lode, worth 6 to 8 cwts. of ore per fathom, with 2 tons of mundic.—Wheal Louisa: We have completed the clearing up of the engine-shaft to the bottom, or 30 fathom level, but we have yet some timbering to perform in order to secure the shaft, which is now being done before we commence to sink.

NEW EAST RUSSELL.—J. Gifford, March 7: The deep adit west is for the present suspended for want of air, and I have this day set a pitch in the back of the a[illegible] men, at 12s. in 1l. The new engine-shaft is down nearly 28 fathoms from s[illegible] the present bottom we have a floor of elvan, which is letting out more water, [illegible] duces me to think we are near the lode. I hope to get the shaft down to the 30 fathom level by the end of March.

NEW ROSEWARNE.—E. George, W. Mitchell, March 8: The lode in the 84, east of Bickford's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore; the lode in the same level west is 4 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm. The 74, west of Bickford's shaft, is producing stones of copper ore. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is worth 20l. per fathom. The stope in back of the 74 west is worth 20l. per fm. The stope west of winze, in back of the same level, is worth 7l. per fm. The lode in the 67, west of Bickford's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, at present unproductive. The lode in the 58, west of Bickford's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin. The stope in the back of this level, east of winze, is worth 20l. per fm. The stope west of winze is worth 30l. per fm.

NEW TRELEIGH.—S. Michell, March 8: There is little or no alteration to notice in either of the levels at Carr's engine-shaft to-day. The water is abated in the upper levels west of this shaft, and in all probability we shall soon be able to go through the cross-course in the 80 without risk. The men are making good progress in sinking the new shaft; the ground is favourable for dispatch. We have met with a lode here sinking which underlies north, it is yielding good ore, and we intend opening on it east and west, and by its appearance likely to lay open ground that will work at a moderate tribute; this part is still dry.

NEW WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Rickard, G. Rickard, March 9: The lode in the 84 west has the same kindly appearance as for some time past, with stones of copper ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the 74, west from shaft, is worth 10l. per fm. for the part carried; this will increase as we deepen the winze. The lode in the 74 west is much the same as last reported. The lode in the 64 west is worth 14l. per fathom, with a kindly appearance for an improvement. The stopes in bottom of the 52, west of No. 1 winze, still retain their value, from 35l. to 40l. per fathom. The 40 west is producing good stones of ore, and the men are making good progress towards the cross-course. The stope west of winze, at the 30, is worth 25l. per fathom: a fine-looking lode; this is to the west of the cross-course that we are nearing at the 40. Our tribute department is much as usual throughout the mine—looking well.

NORTH CHIVERTON.—W. Hancock, March 8: New Engine-shaft: We hope by the latter part of the week to have the shaft secure, and in regular course of sinking.—Old Sump: The lode in the 5 west is large, producing about 1½ ton of blende per fm., and promising to improve. In the same level east we have not as yet got into the ground, but from what I can learn there is a good lode of lead and blende gone down before this level.—Little Sump: The lode in the 20 west is rather disordered, but producing at times a little lead. In the same level east the lode produces good stones of lead and blende. There are three tribute pitches in different parts of the mine, employing nine men, at about an average tribute of 4l. per ton for lead, and 21s. per ton for blende; I hope to open out ground, and set more shortly. We sampled yesterday, at St. Agnes, three parcels of blende ore—No. 1, computed 52 tons; No. 2, computed 55 tons; and No. 3, 10 tons: total, 117 tons, for sale March 16.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—Captains Vivian and Paull, March 4: We have drained the water down to about the middle of the 47, and are, therefore, making as good progress as we could possibly expect. Without lets we may expect to be able to resume the driving of the 70 and 85 in a week from this time. We shall in the meantime continue driving the deep adit north, where we find the rock mineralised, and expect that we have only a few fathoms to drive to cut a lode. We shall also continue the clearing of the shaft on the shallow adit in the eastern part of the mine, where we hope to make some valuable discovery. We have already cleared the shaft to a depth of 12 fms. 4 ft., and have not yet reached the adit, so that we shall have full as great a depth at which to explore in this part of the mine as we have had in the deep adit, where we discovered the rich bunch of silver, and we are convinced, from the position of the shaft and the shallow adit, that the lode has never yet been seen in the part of the mine referred to.

NORTH MINERA.—March 8: The engine-shaft sinking below the 40 is in very kindly ground, composed of bastard limestone, carbonate of lime, and spar; it is now down about 1 fm. 4 ft. below the 40.—The 40, driving south-west: This lode is looking promising, and is carrying good walls; it is composed of bastard limestone, carbonate of lime, shale, and small stones of mundic, and is about 4 fms. 1 ft. from the western end.—The 40, driving north-east: This lode has improved since last week; we are into a small vugh in the forebreast of this end, which is surrounded with beautiful stones of lead ore. This lode is looking very promising, and likely for further improvement, and is composed of bastard limestone, spar, and good stones of lead ore, and has been driven about 3 fathoms from the western level.—The 35 yard level, driving south upon branch from main lode: We have not taken down the orey part of this level since last week, but have been driving upon the western side of the level, and have left a good leader of lead upon the eastern side, which we shall take down when we get a few feet further in; it will produce from 10 to 12 cwts. of lead ore per fathom, and is now about 5 feet from the main lode. This I consider a very important point, as there has never been anything done south of the main lode in this part of the mine, and it may lead to the discovery of a good bunch of ore, as it is in whole ground. We have now broken upon surface and underground about 6 tons of lead ore, which, when the weather will permit, we shall dress and sample, together with more which will be broken in the meantime. Upon the whole, the mine is looking more promising than it has done for the last twelve months.

NORTH POOL.—J. Phillips, J. Pope, March 5: The engine-shaft has been sunk to the depth of 15 fathoms under the adit level, and is entering into a lode of strong characteristics for copper in depth, and is now composed of peach, capel, and quartz, with plentiful spots of copper, zinc, and lead ore. This lode is also being passed through by the adit cross-cut south, where it contains only mundic, as far as seen. The adit cross-cut is being driven north with all speed to intersect the lode known to exist in this direction; the end is still very wet, and the lode must be within a short distance. The water is drained to the bottom of vertical pumps and shafts at Ballarat, and all the shaftmen, with necessary assistants, are engaged day and night in fixing and arranging the parts for attaching the pump in the diagonal lift, which will be completed to-night, and this shaft drained to the 24, under adit, in the western part of the old mine, as fast as possible. The engine and pumps of both shafts answer superlatively well.

NORTH ROSKEAR.—J. Vivian, R. Angove, F. Hosking, March 8: In the 205, 174, and 164, west of Doctor's and Pearce's shafts, the lode continues to produce occasional stones of copper ore, but not sufficient to value. In the 194, west of Pearce's shaft, we have commenced a cross-cut north, believing the main part of the lode to be in that direction. The copper stopes or pitches in the backs of the 194 and 184 continue to yield a fair quantity of ore, being worth about 20l. per fm. We are pleased to say that the tin stopes, on the whole, have a little improved in the quality of the tinstone which they are producing. In the 140, driving west, in the Wheal Crofty or eastern district, the lode is without alteration since the last report. In the 160, driving east on the same lode, the indications for an improvement in the production of copper continue, the lode being 5 ft. wide, and worth for tin and copper about 16l. per fm.

NORTH SHEPHERDS.—H. Bennetts, March 8: Decimus engine-shaft is sunk 9 fms. 1 ft. below the 20, and by the end of the present month the shaft will be sunk to the 30, after which we shall cut plat, case and divide the shaft from the 20 to the 30, and resume the driving of the 30 east and west with energy. In the 20 fm. level end, west of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing dressing work for lead, and improving as we extend west. In the same level, east of shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of mundic and flookan.

NORTH TRESKERBY.—R. Pryor, J. Tregoning, T. Jenkin, March 9: We have commenced driving the 110, east of engine-shaft, and are glad to say within the last day or two the lode and the ground have undergone a very favourable change, the lode now being 2 feet wide, composed of mundic, peach, and spar, with a little copper ore intermixed of a most promising character. In extending this end about 2 fms. further it will unite with the caunter lode, at which point a still further improvement may be reasonably expected. The lode in the 100, east of shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and letting out much water.—Tresidder's Shaft: The sinking of this shaft is comple to the 110, and we have to-day commenced to drive east of the same in a lode 2½ feet wide, of a most promising character, and do not know to a day when it will drain all the water from the level above, when we shall at once resume the sinking of the winze below the 100 in a splendid course of copper ore, which lasted for full 30 fathoms in length; and as it is near the elvan course, we have every reason to believe that the 110 will be found more productive than any level above. The lode in the 100, east of shaft, is 3 feet wide, and only at the time producing stone of ore. The lode in this level, west of shaft, has of late much improved, and is now worth 20l. per fm.; this end is 50 fathoms west of shaft, and for the whole of the driving has been in a large, fine-looking lode, which has yielded at times some good deposits of copper ore, and looking at the nature of the improvement in this end we are induced to think it is the top of a large course of ore; this, however, will be shortly proved by extending the 110, which will be pushed on with all possible speed. The lode in the 90 east is looking a little better, it now being 2½ feet wide, and producing stones of ore, and likely to improve, as it is nearing the ore ground in the level above. The lode in the 77 east is 2½ feet wide, but not quite so good as when last reported; now worth 1 ton of ore per fathom, with a good appearance. The lode in the stopes in back of this level is worth 17l. per fathom, and in the winze sinking below the level 7l. per fathom; this winze is about 44 fathoms behind the end, 30 fathoms from the stopes, and 6 feet in advance of the 90. The ground in the 67 cross-cut north has become more favourable, and the end is letting out more water than usual, indicating as if nearing the lode or branch. All other places without much change to notice since our last report. On the whole, we are looking more cheering.

NORTH WHEAL BASSET.—Wm. Roberts, March 7: Main Lode: In the 122 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, at present unproductive. The lode in the 112 west is 4 ft. wide, worth 4l. per fathom for tin. The lode in the 112 west is 3 ft. wide, worth about 3l. per fathom for tin.—South Lode: The lode in the 102 west is 3 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not sufficient to value.—North Lode: The lode in the 52 east is 1 ft. wide, com-

posed of spar, mundic, and spots of ore. The lode in the 42 east is at present small, and the ground is hard for driving. The lode in the 32 west is small. The lode in the 32 east is 2 ft. wide, very much improved, producing nearly 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking under the 32 is 1½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. I am glad to say our present prospects are looking rather favourable.

OKEL TOR.—W. B. Collom, W. Metherell, March 9: The ground in the 80 end continues without much alteration; no lode has been taken down for the last month. The 65 fm. level end will yield 4 tons of ore per fm. The stopes east of Northey's winze, in the back of the 65, will yield 6 tons of ore per fm. The two stopes west will yield 8 and 5 tons to the fathom; to the west again of these stopes a new stope has been commenced. In the 50 fm. level end we have commenced to drive again by the side of the lode, which so far as taken down, presents a most promising appearance, being composed of stones of ore, mundic, and quartz, of a soft nature. Haydon's winze, in bottom of the 50, will yield 6 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 40 will yield 9 tons of ore per fathom. We sampled on Friday last (computed) 152 tons of ore.

PEDN-AN-DREA.—W. Tregay, J. Thomas, March 4: Sump: In the 130 east the lode in the pitch in the back of this level is very large, worth 40l. per fathom. In the 130 fm. level cross-cut there has been nothing of importance intersected since last report. The lode in the 130 west is poor. In the 120 east end the lode is coarse; this is driving on the north part of the lode. The lode in the cross-cut, south of rise, is worth 50l. per fathom. In the 120 west, the north part of the lode is being opened on for sinking a winze in the back of the 130 west end; the lode is worth 6l. per fathom. In the 110 east we are still cross-cutting the lode, having cross-cut 17 feet; so far as seen, this lode is of coarse quality, but we have not yet reached the north wall. The pitches in the back and bottom of this levevel are looking well. In the 100 east, nothing of consequence has been intersected since last report. The lode in the rise in the back of the 90 fm. level is worth 6l. per fathom.—Cobbler's: The stopes in the bottom of this shaft are worth 12l. per fathom. The lode in the 110, east of Skimmer's, is worth 5l. per fm. The lode in the 100, west of Martin's, is worth 6l. per fathom. The lode in the 90, east of Skimmer's, is worth 6l. per fathom. The lode in the 68, west of Skimmer's, is worth 4l. per fathom. The lode in the 68, west of Martin's, is poor. Nothing further to report.

PRINCE OF WALES.—W. Gifford, March 7: Our engine was put to wok on Friday last, and the water was forked to the bottom of the 30 fathom level by six o'clock this morning. I have set this day to drive the 30 fm. level, east of Weston's shaft, to two men, stent the month, at 4l. 10s. per fathom. To drive the 30 fm. level, west of Weston's shaft, by two men, stent the month, at 5l. 10s. per fathom; the takers of each bargain to wheel and fill their own stuff. I have also set to cut ground for penthouse, put in same, hang tackle, clear up shaft, &c., to six men, at 4l. 10s. per bargain, which I hope will be completed this week, and resume the sinking of Watson's shaft.

PROSPER UNITED.—S. Lean, W. H. Martin, March 9: The lode in the 80, west of Hill's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fm. for copper. In No. 2 winze, sinking below the 70, west of Hill's shaft, it will produce 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 70, west of Hand's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, of a kindly appearance, composed of mundic, spar, and stones of yellow copper. The lode in the 60, west of Hand's shaft, will yield 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 50, west of Hand's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, and will produce 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below this level will yield 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 40, west of Hand's shaft, will produce 1½ ton of ore per fathom. We are making good progress in Hand's engine-shaft sinking below the 70.

ROARING WATER.—H. Thomas, March 7: The men are working the contract on lower stope, on Grady's lode, very satisfactorily, and the lode producing good orey and purple ore; the pile for crushing is very fast increasing, and I hope some means will soon be devised for returning it at a cheap and speedy rate. The stope west of Bush's shaft is in a strong orey lode, and producing as usual grey, purple, and yellow copper ore. I am expecting the vessel daily for the ore, but the weather of late has been bad, which, no doubt, is the reason of her not sooner being here.

ROBOROUGH DOWN.—T. Foot, W. Johns, March 7: We have met with the cross-course in the 20 east, which is about 18 inches wide, and is as good-looking a cross-course as can be seen. We have not taken down the lode home to the cross-course, but shall do so to-morrow. We cannot say anything about the lode east of the cross-course, until we have taken down the lode west. The lode is letting out more water, which, no doubt, is coming from the trial-shaft; the lode when last taken down in this end produced good work for tin. We have about 4½ fathoms more to drive to get under the trial-shaft, and as soon as this is done we shall commence a rise to meet the shaft, so as to get a communication as soon as possible, and lay open more ground for stoping. We do not think it advisable to drive on the cross-course towards the south lode until we have communicated the trial-shaft with the 20 east. The stope in the back of the 20 is producing some good work for the stamps. We have broken some better work today than we have seen since we commenced stoping; we purpose to put some more men to stope in the back of this level at once. There is nothing new in any other part to notice. We shall commence to sink the trial-shaft as soon as the water is drained down, but owing to the rain during the last week it has sunk scarcely anything, but we think when the lode east of the cross-course is met with the water will soon be down.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—T. Richards, E. Carthew, W. Temby, March 8: The 60 is driven east of the engine-shaft 5 ft.; the lode is worth 22l. per fathom for copper ore. The 60 fm. level is driven 7 ft. west of the engine-shaft; the lode in the end is worth 10l. per fm. The lode in the 50 east is at present unproductive. The lode in the 50 west contains stones of copper ore. The lode in the 40 east is 15 inches wide, of a promising appearance, and contains good stones of copper ore. The 30, on the north lode, is worth 6l. per fm. The stope in the back of the 40 is worth 40l. per fm. The lode in the 20 east contains mundic and stones of copper ore, and is of a promising character.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—Jas. Richards, March 6: In the 50, or Mayne's cross-cut south, the ground continues easy, and good progress is being made. In the 50, east of Mayne's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, consisting of mundic, quartz, capel, and stones of good quality ore. In the 20, east of the eastern shaft, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is worth ½ ton of ore per fm. In the deep adit level north the ground is favourable, and good progress is being made.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—W. C. Cock, March 4: The ground in the rise in back of the 54 is just the same for progress as when last reported on. We are getting on as fast as we can with the surface work, and I hope to be in readiness for the masons to begin to build the bob-stand, &c., in a few days.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—J. Vivian, March 4: The sumpmen are proceeding with their contract of making the shaft complete to the 30, and are at the same time driving the 30 cross-cut south, and making satisfactory progress. In the 20 cross-cut north we have not yet intersected any lode. In the 20 cross-cut south, towards West Basset lode, we are making good progress. Owing to the country having become saturated with water, heavy masses of the decomposed granite and soft clay-slate forming the wall of Vivian's shaft have been giving way, and crushing the timber, so that at times there has been danger of the shaft being crushed together; this has caused much hinderment in the driving of the 20 cross-cut north to meet the same level coming south, and but for this we should have communicated the two drivages this week; we now expect to do so some day in the ensuing week. In the 10, west of engine-shaft cross-cut, on middle lode, the lode has again improved in appearance. In the deep adit level, west of new shaft, on West Basset lode, the lode presents a more kindly appearance, being composed of soft quartz and gossan.

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chegwin, March 7: In the adit end, driving west of cross-cut, on the north lode, the lode is 9 in. wide, producing stones of mundic and spots of copper ore; set to drive by four men, at 2l. 15s. per fm. We have driven during the past month 3 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.

SOUTH DARREN.—J. Boundy, March 6: We have taken down the lode in the 60 west; it is 2 ft. wide, but not looking quite so well in the bottom part of the end as last reported; present value for lead and copper 15l. per fm. The men will commence sinking the air-shaft below the 50 this week. The machinery and all surface operations are going on satisfactorily.

SOUTH DOLCOATH.—William Roberts, March 8: The following tutwork bargains were set on the 3d instant:—The 70 to drive west on the caunter lode, by six men, at 11l. per fathom; the lode is at present small. The flat-rod shaft to sink under the 36, by nine men, at 18l. per fathom; the lode is 1 ft. wide, with occasional stones of ore. A winze to sink below the 36, by four men, at 9l. per fathom; the lode is nearly 1 foot wide, producing stones of ore. The 24 to drive east, by two men, at 9l. 10s., and the 12 east, by two men, at 6l. 10s. per fathom.

SOUTH EXMOUTH.—J. P. Nicholls, G. Maunder, March 8: The 90 cross-cut is extended about 4 fms., and has passed through one branch of the east lode, about 2½ feet wide, consisting of barytes and white iron, yielding good stones of lead; this part of the lode presents a much better appearance than it did in the shallower levels. The west lode, in the 75 north, is 2 feet wide, and yielding stones of lead occasionally. The lode in the 60 north is 4 feet wide, consisting chiefly of barytes and quartz. We are daily expecting a great improvement in this end, as it is getting forth under the orey ground driven through in the 45. The lode in the 45 north is 2 feet wide, with a small quantity of fine-grained lead and blende disseminated throughout. The cross-cut west from this level is still being driven through soft and congenial ground.

SOUTH FOXDALE.—M. Grose, Feb. 27: In cutting out the ground for the plat, we came upon some splendid specimens of lead (large lumps), and about 8 ft. from the main lode. This is a convincing proof that the ground is highly mineralised, and what may be expected at an increased depth. All preparations are about completed, and I expect the sinking to be commenced to-morrow. The lode in the backs is yielding a fair quantity of ore.

— M. Grose, March 7: At the present time, the backs of the bottom level are looking ing exceedingly well. I have let the tributers a new bargain to-day, at the rate of 7l. per ton, they paying costs of every kind, dressing included. The sinking of the engine-shaft is progressing favourably.

SOUTH HERODSFOOT.—R. Goldsworthy, March 6: During the past month the 70 fm. level cross-cuts have been extended 3 fms.—4 ft. west, and 2 fms. 2 ft. 8 in. east; the character of the ground is still congenial for mineral. Owing to the late snow, frost, and rain the loading of the shaft-bob has shifted, and we are compelled to stop the engine while it is being rebuilt. We shall also take advantage of the stoppage to strengthen the main loading of the engine, and hope to get the whole done and the engine put to work again by Saturday next.

SOUTH LOVELL.—W. Chappell, March 9: Our surface operations are now completed, and the engine set to work, which is working remarkably well. By next week I hope to be able to report that we can see the back of the level, if not the tin already broken and lodged in the plat. In the course of next week we shall be able to resume the sinking of the shaft on the north lode, and I hope then to be able to give a more detailed report.

SOUTH WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, March 4: Since the report for the meeting the men have been engaged erecting a whim and dividing and casing the shaft, putting in ladder-road, &c., consequently there is no change underground.

ST. DAY UNITED.—Joseph Cock, John Gilbert, Charles Oates, March 4: The 104, west of Trevivian's shaft, on the tin lode, is worth 12l. per fathom. The winze sinking below this level is also worth 12l. per fathom. The 124, west of Trussall's shaft, on the tin lode, is worth 10l. per fathom. The 124 west, on the copper lode, is unproductive. At Billing's shaft, the 154, west of shaft, is producing some good stones of tin, but not to value. The 174, west of shaft, is worth 12l. per fathom. The 184, west of shaft, continues to look very well, worth 25l. per fathom. The ground in Oppie's engine-shaft, below the 184, is a little better for sinking, and producing some rich stones of tin. The lode in the 184, east of shaft, is poor. The 174, east of shaft, is producing some rich stones of tin. The 144, east of shaft, is worth 5l. per fathom. At Richards's shaft, the 140, west of shaft, will produce 2½ tons of copper ore per fathom. The 153, west of shaft, on the copper lode, is poor. The 153 west, on the tin lode, is producing saving work for stamps.—East Wheal Maid: In the 20, west of Williams's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 5l. per fathom. The 10, west of shaft, is producing some good stones of copper and tin ores. We are expecting to communicate the winze from the adit to the 10 next week, which will greatly improve the ventilation.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—John Nancarrow, Joshua Daniel, March 8: The stope in back of the 20 east is worth 4l. per fathom. The east stope, below the 20, is worth 3l. per fm. The west stope, below the 20, still improves, and is worth 12l. per fathom. The lode below the 20 west is worth 4l. per fm. There is no change to notice in the 40 west. The 40 east is worth 6l. per fm. There is nothing yet to value at Roderick's engine-shaft; but, as there is tin in the end below the shaft, it may be expected to improve shortly.

ST. JUST UNITED.—R. Pryor, W. Rutter, March 4: The following is our report, together with a list of the tutwork setting for the present month:—Saveall's Lode: The sump-winze to sink below the 62 by four men, at 7l. per fm.; lode large and tinny throughout, worth about 5l. per fm. The 62, to drive east of engine-shaft, by two men, at 3l. 10s. per fm.; lode worth 3l. per fm. The 62, to drive west of engine-shaft, by two men, at 3l. per fm.; lode worth 4l. per fm. The 62, to drive east of rise, by two men, at 3l. 10s. per fm.; lode worth 3l. per fm.—North Lode: The north shaft to sink below the 70 by six men, at 9l. per fm.; lode 1½ ft. wide, worth 6l. per fm. The 74 to drive east of shaft by two men, at 3l. per fm.; lode worth 5l. per fm. The 74 to drive west of shaft by two men, at 2l. 12s. 6d. per fm.; lode worth 3l. per fm. A winze to sink below the 62 by four men, west of shaft, at 5l. 10s. per fm.; lode producing a little tin. The 62 cross-cut to drive south towards Little Bound's lode by two men, at 3l. per fm.; rock (granite) of a very tin-bearing character, and letting out water.—Owl Lode: The 62 to drive south of Red Dipper shaft by three men, at 2l. 17s. 6d. per fm.; lode of a promising nature, and at times produces good stones of tin. The 30 to drive north of shaft by one man, at 2l. 10s. per fm.; lode worth 2l. per fm. The 40 to drive south by three men, at 2l. 15s. per fm.; lode worth 4l. per fm. A rise in back of the 40, south of shaft, by four men, at 7l. 10s. per fm.; lode worth 8l. per fm. The 20 to drive north of shaft by two men, at 2l. per fm.; lode worth 3l. per fathom. The adit end, north of shaft, has recently opened up a rich course of tin, and we have now set the same to be driven in it at a tribute of 6s. in 1l. All the machinery is in good working order, and, on the whole, the prospects of the mines were never more favourable than at present.

ST. JUST CONSOLS.—John Carthew, William Williams, March 7: We have nothing new to inform you of. The branch of tin come into the shaft in the north wall is 12 in. wide, and has a very kindly appearance. The lode in the bottom of the shaft maintains its former value.

TIN HILL.—J. Martyn, March 8: Since I wrote you last we have had a great and good discovery of green tin, which will command the highest price in the market. This tin was discovered in a China-clay sand, so that it is all washed for us, and the only cost we are at is to dress it. I have no doubt but two boys will be able to get 1 ton of tin per month, and I am now trying it on a small scale. Our men are getting on well with the sinking of the new engine-shaft, now down a little over 3 fms. Everything is now going on well.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, March 9: The lode in the sump-winze, sinking below the 144, is worth 10l. per fm. The lode in the 124 east is worth 7l. per fathom. In the other bargains there is no change since last report.

TRENCROM.—Wm. Arthur, H. Woolcock, March 9: The lode in the 110, east of Hollow's shaft, is 12 in. wide, worth 4l. per fm. The lode in the rise above the 100, east of Hollow's shaft, is 16 in. wide, worth 5l. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 90. east of Hollow's, is disordered by a horse of granite, worth at present 3l. per fm. The lode in the 90, west of Giester's engine-shaft, is 14 in. wide, worth 3l. per fathom. The lode in the 70, east of Hollow's shaft, is 15 in. wide, with an improved appearance. The lode in the rise above the 50, east of Hollow's, is 10 in. wide, worth 2l. per fm. The lode in the 40, east of Hollow's, is 15 in. wide, stamping worth for tin.

TREVENEN AND TREMENHEERE UNITED.—J. Medlen, March 8: We are glad to say Trevenen shaft still continues to be worth 20l. per fm.; the ground is speedy and congenial for tin. The 162, west of shaft, is worth 5l. per fm. This level, going east, yields a little tin, but not to value. The 162, east of new sump-shaft, is worth 6l. per fathom. No change in the tribute department since setting-day. The water is greatly eased, and the machinery working well.

TYNE HEAD.—G. Millican, March 4: I received payment for the 16th fathom driving across the backbone. On Tuesday last the men got some fine samples of lead ore at the end or forebreast; I was present at the time. There is no other change to notice; ground still very hard.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, T. Harvey, March 7: No change of consequence in Field's shaft below the 110 since our last report. In the 124, going south from Clay's shaft, the part of the lode being carried is 4 to 5 feet wide, composed of quartz, sandstone, and blende, worth of the latter 2 tons per fathom. Curtis's pitch in the 110, south of rise, is worth over 3 tons of blende per fathom. Lewis's pitch, north of rise, is worth 1 ton per fathom; Jones's pitch in same level, north of Field's, is worth 1½ ton per fathom. Williams's pitch in the 110, south of shaft, is worth 2 tons per fathom. Quin's pitch in the 100, north of Field's, is worth 1 ton of blende per fathom. The barytes pitch as last reported. We are sending the blende per rail, with a view of loading the *Active* with barytes on her return from Swansea.

WALKHAM AND POLDICE.—J. Lean, March 4: The sinking of the engine-shaft below the 38 is progressing satisfactorily. In the 38 north a very material change has taken place during the past week; the lode is 4 ft. wide, 2 ft. of which is saving work for copper ore; if it continues as at present the backs will pay well for stoping; whether this has a connection with an east and west lode or not remains to be proved; I am of opinion it has. In the 26 north, in the winze, the ground is at present hard, with spots of lead only; this is a stiff bar of ground, which I do not think will continue long, judging from the ground driven through in the level. In the 26 end north we have intersected a cross branch of mundic. We have got to the point where the lobby lode should pass; I think this branch has some connection with the lode. I have commenced a cross-cut east to drive through the lead lode into a clean country. I am of opinion, judging from indications, that by this day fortnight we shall see something of the north or lobby lode. In driving south on the east side of the lode in this level small branches only have been met with; I have suspended the driving of this level for the time, and have put the men to drive a cross-cut east further south.

WELSH (Gold).—A Dean, March 4: The gold extracted during February month has been 76 ozs. 2 dwts. 17 grs. from 168 tons 7 cwts., which is better than I anticipated, considering the shortness of the month, and the desperately bad weather which has prevailed during the whole month. The progress with the construction of the much desiderated railway incline to connect the workings at Cefn Coch with the stamps has been very slow, owing to the frost and gales of wind, but with a little decent weather it could be soon be finished. I dwell upon this because we cannot avail ourselves of our most important and productive working places until the railway is completed, and we are still restricted to one single working for a supply of stamp ore. In Cefn Coch rise the branch of gold continues, and may be estimated to be worth 150l. per fm.; this rise is laying open a large mass of mineral of good quality. The drivage south in Cefn Coch cross-course is progressing well, and the end is now about 1 fm. from the south lode, which the level is designed to reach at 8 fms. beneath the surface; we hope for something good when the lode is laid open, as it yielded rich auriferous mineral at surface. The drivage in the west part of the south lode from Cefn Coch shaft is disordered by a splice of slaty mineral, but still exhibits very promising blende and pyrites in patches. At No. 2 Berthllwyd working the lode has shown spots of gold from time to time, and they have increased within the last few days; the lode is very large, and yields a considerable quantity of blende and lead ore, pyrites, &c., all containing gold, but the machinery for their reduction is not yet completed, although in a forward state. In No. 1 working, 7 fms. deeper than No. 2, the lode is strong, but hard. The value for gold has not been tested during the past fortnight. In the reduction department the weather has caused great hindrance. The auxiliary water-wheel will soon be erected, and the arrastre, and small steam-engine to drive it, are in a forward state. Minor appliances are being gradually added as found necessary. With the more settled weather, which may shortly be expected, and with the completion of the railways and other appliances, a great augmentation of activity in the working and reduction departments will be develope with, as I feel confident, satisfactory results.

WEST BASSET.—Wm. Roberts, March 8: On the engine lode in the 124, east of Grenville's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 84, west of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing ore throughout, all saving work.—Middle Lode: In the 94, driving west of the cross-cut from Grenville's engine-shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding good ore, and is promising for an improvement. In the 52, east of Thomas's shaft, the lode at present is small and unproductive. In the winze sinking under the 52 the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of gossan and stones of ore. In the 42 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The 30 east produces 1 ton of ore per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. wide.

WEST FOWEY CONSOLS.—F. Puckey, Thos. Rich, March 6: In sinking Puckey's north shaft below the 150 the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, mundic, and tin, worth for the latter 12l. per fm. In the 150, west of the same shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 7l. per fm.; in the same level east the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fm. In the 125 cross-cut north, east of Puckey's north shaft, the ground is favourable for progress. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine.

WEST NANTY.—March 8: In driving the deep adit level east the lode is still large; the end is at present poor, but in taking down the lode to its full width behind the end we find that the best part of the lode is lying to the south of us. The lode in the stope in the side of this level, 14 fms. east of the shaft, will yield 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the stope over the same level, west of cross-cut, is 5 ft. wide, yielding good stuff for the dressing-floors. We intend driving out from the engine-shaft when we are down 2 ft., in order to have more room. The winze in bottom of the old workings is down 3 fathoms 2 ft.; the part of the lode we are carrying is yielding good ore. The weather is getting now more favourable, and we hope soon to have our dressing-floors complete.

WEST WHEAL VOR.—J. Southey, March 8: We have cut through the lode in the 20 cross-cut, north of Gundry's engine-shaft; it is about 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, prian, mundic, and a little tin, but not sufficient of the latter to value; it is letting out a large stream of water, and has every appearnce of improving as we get away from the influence of the flookan, by which at present it is rather disordered. The men are now engaged driving driving east and west on its course, at 3l. per fm. We have again set the shaft to sink below the 20, at 14l. per fm.

WHEAL AGAR.—Wm. Roberts, March 8: In the 100, east of Windstow shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore—a very promising lode. The lode in the 90, east of Windstow shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the 90, west of Windstow shaft, is 3 ft. wide, unproductive. In the 60, east of cross-cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, turning out stones of ore. In the 90, east of western shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic, flookan, spar, and spots of ore. The lode in the 90, east of cross-cut from western shaft, is 1 ft. wide, showing stones of ore occasionally. The lode in the 80, east of whim-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing low quality tinstuff. The sinking of the whim-shaft progresses satisfactorily. In the cross-cut there is nothing new to report.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—W. Watson, March 8: From the nature of the limited operations you cannot expect any reports of an interesting description. The chief object is the sinking the flat-rod, or north engine-shaft, to the 60 fm. level below the adit (the adit being 50 fathoms deep), at which point it is computed we shall intersect the junction of the north lode and Watson's lode, one underlying towards the other, and as the said north lode has yielded upwards of 50,000l. worth of copper ore, enabling us to pay 8000l. in dividends, besides the outlay for extensive and powerful machinery, and the exploring the south part of the mine, and Watson's lode has yielded 3000l. worth of tin from one level driven a short distance, we have every reason to expect good results at the point of intersection, or in driving a moderate distance. We hope to reach the 60 by end of the present month, and then drive north and south to see the lodes; therefore, we are near a most interesting point. A more congenial channel of ground for mineral cannot possibly be seen than we have in the shaft. The water is comparatively warm, and we frequently meet with small veins of mundic and copper ore. We never had the clack seatings set so quickly as of late, being frequently compelled to change them. We are naturally rather sanguine of good results, but it is possible we may strike into the lode unproductive, and in a short drivage meet with the run of ore. The shallow part of the mine is worked very bare, and we do not like to employ more men than we consider can work to advantage and a profit. It is useless going to a heavy cost merely for the sake of a sampling, and that at a loss. I expect to sample 70 tons of copper ore by the end of March, of the usual quality.

WHEAL CREBOR—J. Gifford, March 7: In the 108, both east and west, we are still driving by the side of the lode, where the ground is stiff, and our progress rather slow. In the winze in bottom of the 96 west the lode is 7 feet wide, yielding 5 tons of copper ore per fm., worth 25l. per fm. In the stope in back of the 96 west we have put the men to cut in south, to prove some small strings or branches gone off in the south wall. The 96 cross-cut south is still favourable, and the men getting wages at 4l. 10s. per fm. In the 96 east the lode has taken a more south-east direction, and is about 2 ft. wide, yielding saving work for dressing, but of low quality. In the stopes in bottom of the 84 east, east and west of Hoskin's winze, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 2½ tons of copper ore, worth 10l. per fm. In the 84 east we are now taking down the lode, which is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore, worth 5l. per fm. In the winze in bottom of the 72 east we are sinking by the side of the lode, and shall continue to until we communicate it with the 84. In the 48 east the ground is still good for driving, and the men making good progress. The two tribute pitches in back of the 84 east are looking well, and the men are getting wages.

WHEAL EDWARD.—Geo. Rowe, March 4: The lode in the 61 west is 18 in. wide, with good stones of ore, saving work.

WHEAL EMMA.—T. Bennett, March 9: The engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. below the 80; the stratum of ground we are passing through I consider indicates favourably for the production of the lode at the next level. I entertain a strong opinion that at the 90 large deposits of mineral will be found. The lode in the 80 east continues to yield 1½ ton of ore per fm. At the 58, to the north of our old drivage, we have discovered a good branch of ore; we have opened but little on it as yet, but at present it is taking a regular course, accompanied with a well-defined wall; should this continue in either an eastern or western direction it will greatly enhance the value of the mine; the lode will yield 1½ ton of ore per fm., worth 9l. per ton. The stopes in back of the 48 and 34 will yield on an average 1½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 20 is much the same as last reported. The lode in the 10, east of shaft, looks very promising, presenting good indications for a speedy improvement. The tribute department is without any great change. We sampled at Plymouth on Thursday last 210 tons of ore.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, March 4: No change in the 120 west. The lode in the 110 east is 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but nothing to value. The lode in the 110 west is 4 ft. wide, producing good work for tin, worth 25l. per fathom. Two stopes above this level are worth 12l. and 16l. per fm. The 100 east is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, yielding good work for tin, worth from 12l. to 13l. per fm. A stope above this level is worth 8l. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 100 west is 3 ft. wide, and worth 14l. per fm. A stope above this level is worth 10l. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 90 east is 4 ft. wide, worth 14l. per fm. Two stopes above this level are worth 7l. and 10l. per fm. The lode in the 90 west is 20 in. wide, producing a little tin—a kindly lode. The lode in the rise above the 80 is 2 feet wide, worth 10l. per fm. Three stopes above the 80, west of new shaft, are worth 15l., 10l., and 7l. per fathom.

— G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, March 9: The 110 west is looking very well, worth 25l. per fathom. The 110 east is producing some very good stones of tin, hence we are anticipating an improvement here also.

WHEAL GRYLLS.—Edward Rogers, James Pope, March 9: The 40 is driving east of Annie's engine-shaft, by six men, at 1l. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 18 inches wide, producing a little tin, but not enough to value. At this level we are driving west by two men, at 3l. per fathom; the lode is 6 inches wide, producing occasional stones of tin. The 30 is driving east of Grylls whim-shaft, by six men, at 3l. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 5l. per fathom. Pressure shaft is down 4 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. below the 20, and is suspended by reason of being down to water, which will be drained off in a few weeks from the level below, when the sinking will be resumed. The 20 is driving east of this shaft, by six men, at 5l. per fathom; the lode is small and poor, but we expect an improvement here as soon as we get from the elvan course. In the bottom of this level there is a winze sinking by six men, at 1l. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 18 inches wide, worth 5l. per fathom. The 10 is driving west of Jones's shaft, by two men, at 1l. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 18 inches wide, worth 2l. per fathom.—Standard Lode: In the cross-cut north of western shaft we have cut through the north part of the lode, which is 2½ ft. wide—unproductive, and is, therefore, suspended. The 12 is driving east of Badger's shaft, by two men, at 2l. per fathom; the lode is 2 feet wide, producing a little tin.—Georgia Lode: In the cross-cut, west of Georgia shaft, we have cut through the copper lode, but have not yet intersected Georgia lode; this cross-cut is driving by six men, at 2l. 5s. per fathom. In our tribute department we have 46 men employed, at tributes varying from 10s. to 15s. in 1l., the tributers paying all expenses.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, March 4: The lode in the 130 east end is worth for tin 5l. per fm. The lode in the 115 west end, from east cross-cut, is producing stones of copper ore, but not to value. The lode in the stope above this level is worth for copper ore 10l. per fm. The lode in the 115 east end, from west cross-cut, is producing good stones of copper ore, and of a very kindly appearance. The 90 fm. level north cross-cut is progressing favourably.

WHEAL HOPE.—D. Reece, March 7: In the 65 west the lode is not looking so well, with a little lead, but not enough to value, owing to the change of ground that came out from the south side, and the end is a great deal harder for driving. In the 48 east the lode is about 2 ft. wide, with a little lead in the lode, and in a good channel of ground for lead. We have the capels going on with the lode, which have not been seen for some time before, and where they have had these capels they have had good runs of lead. Our shaftmen are busy repairing the engine-shaft. I have set Osborne's shaft to be cleared for 9l., to give air to the men in the 48 end. All other work we are getting on with as fast as we can.

WHEAL IDA.—F. C. Harpur, March 8: I am just up from underground, and am glad to say the men are making good progress in the sinking of the shaft, now 22 fms. 3 ft. below surface; the ground at this point is favourable, being traversed by branches of quartz, mixed with mundic and spots of silver-lead ore; the water is slightly on the increase.

WHEAL KITTY.—S. Davey, W. Polkinghorne, March 4: There has no change taken place in the 82, driving west of Holgate's shaft, during the past week.—Pryor's Lode: In the 65, driving west of new shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth for tin 20l. per fm., with an improved appearance. In the 65, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 5l. per fm. In the 54, driving west of shaft, the lode is full 4 ft. wide, worth for tin 12l. per fathom. In the 54, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 8l. per fm. In the 44, driving west of shaft, the ground has been further disordered, which will account for a little falling off in the value of the lode, now worth for tin 8l. per fm.; we hope this end will soon resume its former value. In the 44, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 6l. per fm. In the 34, driving east of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for tin 7l. per fm. The driving of the 82 cross-cut south is being carried on with all dispatch; in the last 3 or 4 ft. we have met with several bunches of mundic and blende underlying south; the prospects of finding the lode at their junction cannot be doubted. We are daily expecting to get through the run in the 44 cross-cut south; from present appearances we are induced to believe the lode is not far in advance of us. We have nothing new to speak of in the 24 fm. level cross-cut south, or the adit level driving west.

WHEAL MARGERY.—R. James, W. Rogers, March 9: In the 142, east of the American shaft, the lode has an improving appearance, and worth 5l. per fm.; in the same level west the lode is not yielding enough ore to value. In the 132 east the lode is worth 6l. per fm. In the 132 west the lode has a better appearance, and is letting out much water, and producing good stones of ore; although we have not had the ore so soon in this level as in the level above we expect we are now coming into it. In the 122 east the lode is worth 10l. per fm. No other change.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, H. Hodge, J. Harris, J. Stevens, March 9: Clymo's shaft is sunk 9 fms. under the 200. The cross-cut at this level is extended east 10 fms. towards the lode. In the 190 north the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm. In the 180 north it is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 9l. per fm. In the 170 south the lode is still split up in branches, getting nearer the slide; in the same level, north of Pollard's shaft, we are stripping off the capels of the lode, and hope soon to be able to take it down to ascertain its value. The stopes and pitches are producing much the same as for some time past. We sampled on Saturday last two parcels of lead ores—No. 1 (computed) 70 tons, and No. 2 (computed) 21 tons, for sale on the 11th inst.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Andrews, March 4: Carter's shaft is again in regular course of sinking below the 45. The lode in the 45 end, east of Carter's shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth 8l. per fm. for tin—a very kindly lode. In the 45 cross-cut south we are through the elvan and into the soft granite; should the ground continue as at present we shall make rapid progress in driving this cross-cut towards the new south lode. In the 25 cross-cut north we have intersected a branch 8 in. wide, composed principally of spar; north of this branch the ground is more favourable for progress. No change in the 25 end, driving east of cross-cut, on new lode. Neither is there any change in the tribute department since last report.

WHEAL SITHNEY AND CARNMEAL.—W. Chappell, W. H. Martin, March 9: The flat-rod shaftmen are making good progress in sinking the shaft under the 110; the branch referred to in the south side of the shaft will fall in with the lode in sinking about 3 ft. more, when we shall cut through the lode and ascertain its value. The lode in the 95 fm. level end west is 2½ ft. wide, producing stones of tin. In the 95 fm. level cross-cut we are opening both east and west on the branch, which is about 6 in. wide, composed chiefly of flookan, prian, quartz, and a little tin, not sufficient to value. In the 110 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, with occasionally stones of tin. We hope before long to report a good improvement of the lode in the bottom of the shaft.

WHEAL SPARNON.—E. Chegwin, March 4: Sump: The sumpmen have been engaged taking up water at the 20; the water is down 6 fms. below the 20. In the 20, west end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of copper. In the rise in the back of the 20 the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding spots of copper ore. The winze in the bottom of the 20 is yielding good stones of black and yellow copper ore. In the 20, north cross-cut, nothing new since last report.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—Wm. Johns, T. Grenfell, J. Pryor, March 4: The bottom, or 196, is looking just the same as when last reported—a kindly lode. In the 182, south of Smith's, we again report that the lode is worth 30l. per fm. We have driven by the side of the lode 2½ fms. in the past month, which will be taken down during the coming week, and have no doubt, judging from the present indications, that it will be found equally valuable as at present. In the same level north the lode is much improved, and we have a right to expect ere long a further improvement—that is, judging from the ore ground gone over in the level above. As our meeting will be held shortly, we will then send you a full and detailed report of our operations. We sold on the 21st ult. (computed) 52 tons of lead to Messrs. Sims, Willyams, and Co., at 28l. 17s. 6d., and shall again sample at the usual time a parcel of Nos. 1 and 2 lead.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—Wm. H. Reynolds, March 8: The various points of operation continue much the same as last reported, and the prospects are encouraging.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Coade, M. Rogers, March 4: The shafts and ends are progressing favourably, and of the same value as reported last week. The lode in the 68, west of new engine-shaft, has improved, and worth 7l. per fm. for copper ore. We have sold this day 11 tons 19 cwts. 1 qr. 6 lbs. of black tin.

PRICES OF MATERIALS,

As charged at TRELYON CONSOLS MINES during the following months:—

Description.		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hoop iron	per cwt.	13s. 6d.	—	—
Borer cast-steel	"	45 0	—	—
Nails 3½ in. patent	"	20 0	—	—
Iron shovels	"	28 0	—	—
Steel point ditto	"	48 0	—	—
Whim kibbles	"	20 0	—	—
Butt leather	per lb.	2 0	—	—
Norway timber	per foot	0 9	0 9	0 9
Yellow pine ditto	"	—	1 4	—
M. C. coals	per ton	11 6	12 0	12 0
Best candles, delivered free	per doz.	5 5	5 5	5 5
Grease, ditto	per cwt.	26 0	—	—
Rape oil, ditto	per gal.	4 6	—	—
Powder, ditto	per 100 lbs.	40 0	40 0	—
Safety-fuse, ditto	per coil	0 4	—	—
White yarn, ditto	per lb.	—	—	0 5½
Pick hilts, ditto	per doz.	1 9	—	—

THE NEWTOWNARDS AND CONLIG MINES.—On Monday, Mr. T. P. Thomas submitted for sale, by public auction, at Garraway's, the above-named mines. It may be mentioned that this property, which is situated in the county of Down, Ireland, divided among its late owners profits amounting to 26,000l. The operations were carried on at the northern part of the sett, where a shaft was sunk some 150 fms., whence considerable quantities of lead ore were raised, but in depth the ground became poor. Between the two mines there are something like 250 or 300 fathoms of unwrought ground, where it is confidently anticipated similar results will be realised at the same depth as at the northern shaft. The mines are provided with efficient plant, machinery, &c. The reserve price was stated to be 1000l., and it was knocked down to Lord Dufferin for 1005l.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These excellently purifying and restorative pills have been honoured by the patronage of all classes for more than the third of a century. In this uncertain climate a few of Holloway's pills taken occasionally at bed time will prevent or dispel many tormenting attacks of hoarseness, sore throat, diphtheria, quinsy, and other throat affections, generally very rife in winter. This medicine has been favoured with a preference beyond all other medicines in asthmatical and dropsical diseases, when its antispasmodic, diuretic, and tonic virtues cannot be too highly appreciated. As a digestive pill, one of Holloway's taken before dinner will insure much comfort to the dyspeptic, gradually restore the stomach's digestive power, and grant relief to much misery.

THE "LOCK-OUT" IN THE IRON TRADE.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

We understand that, in the hope of terminating the lamentable dispute at present raging between the ironmasters and the operative ironworkers, several influential noblemen and gentlemen have been solicited to visit North Staffordshire, and endeavour to induce the men to accept the reduction offered by the masters, and thus put an end to the difference. We are assured that the North Staffordshire men are acting in direct opposition to the wishes of the general (workmen's) Union, which is in no way answerable for the continuation of the strike. It is considered by all ironworkers out of North Staffordshire that the event is to be deplored—not only for the estrangement of all kindly feeling it will occasion between the employer and the employed, but for the inducement it presents to well-disposed and industrious workmen to listen to the artful propositions of designing emigrant agents, as well as the immense advantage it is giving to foreigners to supersede our manufactures, and to undersell us, even in our own country. This step having been taken entirely at the suggestion of workmen opposed to the strike, may be regarded as fair evidence of the sincerity of the declaration that the workmen's Union will render no assistance to North Staffordshire.

THE SEWAGE QUESTION.—We hope the time is not far distant when we shall see the sewage of our towns applied to its proper purpose—to fertilise the soil. Our correspondent, Mr. George Shepherd, C.E., has prepared a bill to be presented to the Legislature for the purpose of carrying out this very desirable object. This bill, we understand, will be brought into the House of Commons forthwith.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

GOLD IN WALES.—Castell Carn Dochan returned for the week 5 ozs. 15 dwts. of Gold from 20 cwts. of lode stuff. The produce of Gold at this mine pays all the mine costs, and there is at grass nearly 2000 tons of quartz ready for the stamps.

WELSH GOLD MINING COMPANY returned for the month of February 76 ozs. 2 dwts. 17 grs. of Gold, from 168 tons 7 cwts. of mineral. The engineer reports—"In Cefn Coch rise the branch of gold continues, and may be estimated to be worth 150*l.* per fathom." Other parts of the mine, he says in his report, are improving.

At VIGRA AND CLOGAU GOLD MINE there is a great improvement. The Clogau lode appears inclined to return to its rich standard again. A good deal of bismuthine is observable, which is always a golden sign for Clogau.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—The quarterly meeting of shareholders, to be held in a few days, will be the most satisfactory one that has yet taken place. The returns of tin have been gradually increasing month after month. The last sale, in spite of the unusually severe weather, was nearly 70 tons; that for the present month may be much larger, and this before the 162 is holed from Metal to Ivey's shaft (which will be in about three months' time), after which the returns will be largely increased. Ivey's shaft continues to go down, worth over 400*l.* per fathom; while the 184, driving west from Metal, will soon be under this great course of ore, 20 fathoms below it. The eastern part of the mine has very much improved, and the 100 fathom level, driving to meet Edward's shaft, is looking promising for a discovery, the value of which would place the mine in a higher position than it even now holds. The daily increasing reserves and general prospects of the mine give every assurance of increasing returns and larger dividends even in the present depressed state of the tin market, which, it is to be hoped, has seen its lowest.

GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (Colcharton).—The reports, both public and private, received of this property, show that it is a prize. Although not a very large sett, yet the lodes that have been cut seem to prove that they are those of Devon Great Consols, and they become more valuable in depth, which is good news for the shareholders. It is said that the greater part of the shares is held by persons living in Ross, in Herefordshire, and that they have had the mine inspected for their own private information, and the report is something very encouraging. The lode in the 40, driving west, is wider, and improving. In the 30 fathom level, driving west, there is every appearance of improvement, and a rich deposit of ore. The lode is worth upwards of 30*l.* per fm., with a good appearance of continuance.

EAST LOVELL.—The general position of the mine has considerably improved, and now that the new shaft has been completed large and increasing returns of tin will be returned much more economically than before. The shares are being eagerly secured by those who ought to have the most reliable information as to the actual condition and prospects of the mine. A report from a disinterested authority is of the most satisfactory character.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—It will be seen by the report that this mine continues to open well. The report and accounts presented to the general meeting of the shareholders in its rich adjoining neighbour must be very encouraging to the Great North Laxey shareholders, considering that the greater portion of the returns from Great Laxey are considered to come from Great North Laxey lode.

ST. JUST UNITED.—I have to inform the shareholders there is a great discovery made here on Wheal Owl lode, in the adit level, 50 fathoms below surface, on the north lode, 82 fathoms below adit. It may here be stated that there are eight miners working on this lode for tin, at 6*s.* in 1*l.*, and there is no level under or over this good run of tin ground. If this tin lode holds, these mines will pay well, independent of the other lodes, as reported by the agents.—WORKING MINER.

CAMBORNE, MARCH 9.—It may not be out of place for the adventurers of HALLENBEAGLE MINE to be informed, through the Journal, the quantity of ore sold since Capt. Richards began his operations there:—

Sales for October, November, and December, 1863..	162 tons	3 cwts.	.. £1068 19 1
" August, October, and December, 1864	737	9	.. 4290 12 0
" February, 1865	333	0	.. 1571 16 6
Total	1232 tons	12 cwts.	.. £6931 7 7

The first quantity was sold with Great Wheal Busy ores, as the sett was not divided until March, 1864. These ores were raised without the aid of an engine, the lode being drained in the summer by the neighbouring engines. It is surprising that the shares are so low, considering the high prospect of this mine becoming so profitable in a few months. The machinery recently erected is ample for the requirements of the mine for some time. We are glad to learn that at CONDURROW MINE they showed profit (yesterday) on the last three months' working of 600*l.*; and that the adventurers at STRAY PARK meeting were greatly pleased with the manager's report, the prospect at the bottom of the mine being highly satisfactory.

At EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE there is a fine lode in the 75 west, worth 40*l.* per fm.; driving at 4*l.* per fm. The stopes in the 65 are worth respectively 15*l.* and 4 to 5 tons of ore per fathom. In a short time the 75 east will be up to the cross-course, when a cross-cut will be commenced to intersect some parallel lodes which presented very favourable indications in the 45. One of these lodes will fall into the main lode, in the shaft, in about 1¼ fm. further sinking, and in all probability the next three months will show the result of both these points. The shares are being largely bought up by the public; and such is the extent to which they are "beared," that notwithstanding they were borrowed wherever a lender could be found, the last account in them is not yet settled; and as there are not 150 shares held in the market, the shareholders will easily recognise the cause for the efforts that are made to depreciate the price. A new lease has just been obtained of the mine—as also of Wheal Grenville and South Wheal Grenville—for 21 years, without any premium being paid.

EAST LAXEY.—This mine is just now attracting considerable attention. Some very fine specimens of ore broken from No. 2 lode, and the east and west lodes, recently discovered, have been received at the offices of the company, where they may be seen. Several practical men who have examined them are unanimously of opinion that further explorations of the lodes will lead to success, and that a profitable mine will be opened out.

NEW CLIFFORD.—During the past week another lode has been cut in this mine, and although only at a shallow depth it is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of mundic, quartz, and black ore. The existence of this lode at so short a distance from that recently intersected is a most important feature, so far as the future workings of this mine are concerned, and possessing, as it does, such a congenial matrix, considerably enhances the prospects of the undertaking, which are not surpassed by any young mine in the county of Cornwall.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—The prospects of this mine continue to look well. The lode at Ivey's shaft holds on as good as ever.

CARGOLL.—The bottom levels are cutting exceedingly well, and the mine increases in richness at the deepest levels, which speaks well for its continuance as a steady dividend-paying concern. Altogether, there appears to be a long course of prosperity opening for the fortunate shareholders.

WHEAL UNITY.—The winze sinking below the 70 still maintains its improving character, and the ore appears to be richer as greater depth is attained. The most prominent feature, however, is the length of ore ground driven through in the 70, as compared with the 60. The ore ground in the 60 was only 5 fathoms long, while upwards of 20 fathoms has been driven through in the 70, varying in value from 4 or 5 cwts. to 1 ton per fathom. There now appears every prospect of a return to the shareholders for their great patience and perseverance. Many shareholders who were backward in paying their calls are now discharging their liabilities, and it is indicative of the faith of the committee to find that a special general meeting of shareholders is called for Tuesday, for the purpose of absolutely forfeiting all shares on which calls are in arrear. The liabilities are not heavy, and the call made at the last meeting will leave a good balance in hand, while it is hoped a considerable sum may be realised for the sale of ore during the quarter.

NORTH MINERA.—The improvements which have lately taken place in this mine are of a very important nature; the lode, which is now producing half a ton of lead per fathom, has never been worked upon before, and is in entirely new ground, nothing having ever been done in the mine south of the main lode. At the 40 fm. level the main lode is very promising, and producing stones of lead, which appear to be the back or top of a bunch. The nature of this lode is similar to that of Minera, and the depth about the same as which Minera first became rich.

NORTH JANE.—The position and prospects of this extensive sett are very good. We understand that, considering the favourable statement of accounts to be presented at the meeting, several changes are contemplated, which, if carried out, will greatly enhance the value of this property.

PORTUGAL IRON AND COAL COMPANY.—The Lisbon *Jornal do Comercio* of Feb. 21 announces the arrival at San Martinho of the schooner *Ross*, with a cargo of iron, for the company's blast-furnace in Marinha Grande. The company is at present employing between 100 and 200 operatives in Marinha Grande. The arrival was regarded with interest, the *Rose* being the first English vessel that has for many years entered that port.

QUEBRADA COMPANY.—William Neish, Esq., barrister, of the Inner Temple, and Andrew Wallis, Esq., of Lloyds', have joined the board of directors.

It is understood that on the transfer to the South African Land and Finance Company (Limited) of the estates mentioned in the prospectus, Mr. C. W. Mathews, who has had 20 years of local experience in agricultural and commercial pursuits, will be appointed a member of the local board as managing director.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, MARCH 10, 1865.

COPPER.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Best selected....p. ton	89	0	0	90	0	0
Tough cake..... "	87	0	0	88	0	0
Tile ..... "	87	0	0	88	0	0
Burra Burra .... "	92	0	0	—		
Copper wire .....p. lb.	0	1	0	1	0	¼
ditto tubes ..... "	0	1	1	—		
Sheathing & bolts p. ton	94	10	0	96	0	0
Bottoms ..... "	100	0	0	—		
Old (Exchange).... "	91	0	0	—		

IRON.	Per Ton.					
Bars Welsh, in London..	7	0	0	7	10	0
Ditto, to arrive	7	0	0	—		
Nail rods	8	10	0	—		
" Stafford. in London	8	10	0	9	15	0
Bars ditto	9	0	0	11	0	0
Hoops ditto	9	12	6	10	10	0
Sheets, single	10	7	6	11	0	0
Pig No. 1, in Wales....	4	10	0	—		
Refined metal, ditto....	4	0	0	5	0	0
Bars, common, ditto....	6	0	0	6	5	0
Do., merch., Tyne or Tees	7	10	0	—		
Ditto, railway, in Wales	6	0	0	6	10	0
Ditto Swed. in London.	11	10	0	12	0	0
To arrive	12	0	0	—		
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2	11	3	2	17	6
Ditto, f.o.b. Tyne or Tees	2	9	6	—		
Ditto, Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2	6	6	2	5	6
Railway chairs.....	5	10	0	5	15	0
" spikes.....	11	0	0	12	0	0

LEAD.						
English Pig, ordny. soft	20	7	6	—		
Ditto (WB)	21	10	0	21	15	0
Ditto sheet	21	0	0	—		
Ditto red lead	22	0	0	—		
Ditto white	26	0	0	26	5	0
Ditto patent shot.....	23	0	0	—		
Spanish	19	10	0	—		

BRASS.	Per. lb.		
Sheets	9¼d.	—	
Wire	9d.	—	
Tubes	9¾d.	—	

STEEL.	Per Ton.					
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	15	10	0	15	16	0
" (hammered).	16	0	0	16	10	0
Ditto in faggots.....	16	0	0	16	10	0
English, Spring	18	0	0	23	0	0
Bessemer's, Engineers Tool	44	0	0	—		
" Spindle	30	0	0	—		
QUICKSILVER (per bottle).	8	0	0	nom.		

SPELTER.	Per Ton.					
Foreign	19	15	0	—		
To arrive	19	15	0	—		

SPELTER.						
In sheets	24	10	0	—		

TIN.						
English, blocks	97	0	0	—		
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..	98	0	0	—		
Ditto, Refined	100	0	0	—		
Banca	94	0	0	96	0	0
Straits	87	10	0	88	0	0

TIN-PLATES.*						
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1	7	0	1	10	0
IX Ditto 1st quality "	1	13	0	1	16	0
IC Ditto 2d quality "	1	5	0	1	7	0
IX Ditto 2d quality "	1	11	0	1	13	0
IC Coke ..... "	1	1	6	1	2	9
IX Ditto..... "	1	7	6	1	8	9
Canada plates ....p. ton	13	10	0	—		

In London; 20s. less at the works.

Yellow Metal Sheathing...p. lb.	8d.-8¼d.		
Sheets.....p. lb.	8d.-8¼d.		
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	7	0	0-7 10 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The Metal Market exhibits some slight appearances of improvement; and although buyers still seem indisposed to give out orders except to a small extent, yet we may fairly anticipate that as the spring advances a greater amount of activity will be apparent in the metal trade. Stocks which have been accumulating in India and elsewhere must now be diminishing, and will require, ere long, to be replaced; and as soon as this takes place, we shall see a much more active state of things in the market. We hope at no distant day to see a recovery from that unsatisfactory position of affairs in the metal trade which has now for so many months been pressing so heavily upon all connected with it. The prices of many metals are now remarkably low, and thus offer considerable inducement to speculators to go in; and should anything like a demand spring up, they would be sure to derive great advantage. Money, also, being now cheap, great facilities are offered for investment in metals, which, in every probability, would eventually return a very fair amount of profit. Should anything of this kind occur an impetus would be given to the trade, which would be very desirable, and both buyers and sellers might reap considerable advantage. We should, however, be best pleased to see a good legitimate business doing, arising from a proper demand, as this is always the more stable and satisfactory state of affairs.

COPPER.—A better feeling exists regarding this metal. There is more enquiry, and holders are asking a slight advance in prices, and manufactured may now be quoted 94*l.* 10*s.* to 96*l.*

IRON.—In Staffordshire the all-important subject now engrossing attention is the general Lock-Out, which took place on Saturday, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the ironmasters, in consequence of the North Staffordshire puddlers refusing to return to work at the reduction in wages determined on by the masters. The executive of the puddlers' Union have passed a resolution advising the North Staffordshire men to accept the reduction, but the latter declare they will not yield; and, though the strike in North Staffordshire was at first represented as contrary to the general decision of the Union, yet it was afterwards proved to have been advised by them, and the ironmasters, consequently, do not acknowledge the recent resolution as *bona fide*, and are resolved to persevere in their determination; and the consequence has been that about 70,000 men are now thrown out of employ, who feed about 200,000 mouths, and 120,000*l.* per week is suspended which would go to pay the wages of this number of persons. This state of things is very unfortunate, and if continued for any length of time will be productive of most disastrous results; we trust, however, that some means may be devised by which this struggle between capital and labour may be speedily brought to an end, as it is frightful to contemplate the evil consequences which must follow should it, unfortunately, be prolonged. A meeting of ironmasters was held at Birmingham on Thursday, when the subject was fully discussed, but no one seemed to have any very confident opinion as to how or when the difficulty will be brought to a termination. The most sanguine members of the trade are of opinion that the North Staffordshire men will give way in a fortnight; but this is mere conjecture, as at present they show no signs of yielding. A telegram was received during the meeting from Newcastle, notifying that the works in that district will be closed on Saturday, and this seemed to create confidence that the men will succumb ere long. In Welsh the lock-out in Staffordshire has not yet affected the trade to any extent. For the week ending March 2 the exports reached 1472 tons. In Swedish good assortments are becoming scarce, and prices are rather higher. In Scotch pig-iron the market has not been quite so good; prices have declined to 50*s.* 7½*d.* cash, and 50*s.* 10½*d.* one month, and again have further dropped to 50*s.* 6*d.* cash, at which the price remained at last advices from Glasgow.

LEAD.—The market remains quiet, and transactions not very numerous; prices continue without change.

TIN.—Considerable business has been done during the week in Straits, at 88*l.* to 88*l.* 10*s.* cash, but towards the close of the week the market has become more quiet, and prices may now be quoted at 87*l.* 10*s.* to 88*l.* cash. Banca may be quoted at 94*l.* to 96*l.* English is still obtainable under smelters' prices.

SPELTER.—During the former part of the week prices continued to advance, and business was done as high as 19*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* on the spot; this has not, however, been maintained, and the price on the spot has again declined to 19*l.* 15*s.*, at which it remains.

TIN-PLATES.—Certain qualities are more enquired for, but many of the makers are increasing their stocks rather than sell at the present low prices.

STEEL and QUICKSILVER remain unchanged.

THE LIVERPOOL METAL MARKET—MARCH 9.

PIG-IRON has fluctuated a little in price during the past week; demand poor; prices close to-day at 50*s.* 6*d.* to 50*s.* 9*d.*

MANUFACTURED IRON.—The trade is altogether in a most unsatisfactory state, in consequence of the continuance of the Staffordshire lock-out. Matters look worse every day, and our opinion that the lock-out will be prolonged for some weeks is, we regret to say, still unaltered. The impossibility of getting iron from Staffordshire, of course, operates rather favourably for other districts, so Glasgow and South Wales come in for more than their share of orders; but neither districts can be said to be full of orders. Welsh bars have stiffened a little in price, and are quoted 6*l.* to 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, f.o.b. South Wales. The Middlesbro' firms join Staffordshire in the lock-out on Monday, so there is little or no enquiry for their iron. Swedish bars have looked up a little, and a few purchases have been made at 13*l.* 5*s.* to 13*l.* 10*s.*, f.o.b.

COPPER.—There are decided signs of improvement manifested, and prices are better. Manufactured, 94*l.*; Chili, 81*l.* to 82*l.*

TIN.—Demand continues feeble, and prices gradually giving way. English tin is selling freely at 4*s.* below smelters' lists. The stock of tin in England and Holland is 2665 tons more than this time last year. In the face of this, and the small demand for tin and tin-plates, we confidently expect a reduction in the smelters' lists before long, especially as the failure of the peace negociation between North and South has checked the slight improvement manifested some short time ago.

LEAD.—Prices unchanged, with a weak market.

SPELTER.—The demand is slowly improving, with stiffer prices; quoted at 19*l.* 15*s.*, cash.

TIN-PLATES.—A little more business has been done this week than last, but at very low prices. Cokes are quoted and sold at 20*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* 9*d.*, f.o.b., and charcoals at 24*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.* We see no prospect of any immediate advance in tin-plates, but, on the contrary, would strongly recommend all large buyers to live from hand to mouth at present, as tin-plates must be cheaper before long. Cokes will probably touch 20*s.*, f.o.b. in Liverpool, before any improvement takes place. Makers are, most of them, working half time, and many of them are completely without orders, and stocking rather heavily.

HEMATITE ORES are in fair demand, especially for South Wales. Hotbarrow and other first-class ores are quoted at 11*s.* to 11*s.* 6*d.*, at their respective shipping ports.

IMPORTS OF ORES, &C., FROM FEBRUARY 20 TO MARCH 4:—

1190 tons of sulphur ore.	11000 quintals of copper regulus.
1060 quintals of sulphur ore.	11187 quintals of copper regulus.
200 tons of iron ore.	44 pigs of lead.
210 tons of copper ore.	16 packages of iron castings.
765 bars of copper.	1 package of iron castings.
1956 pieces of copper.	10 casks of steel.
5 barrels of copper.	

EXPORTS OF IRON, &C., FROM FEBRUARY 20 TO MARCH 4:—

Bar	Tons 2962	Plate	Tons 330
Rod	529	Fish-plates	4
Hoop	556	Railway-tyres	3
Sheet	961	Knee-bars	19
Pig	810	Angle	13
Railway	431	Scroll	6

BIRMINGHAM, MARCH 10.—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" reports—The "Lock-Out" has caused enquiries for stock; but, although sellers are disposed to be firm, buyers will not agree to a rise. The opinion is that if the strike lasts it will be good for the trade, and keep prices steady. The only change in prices is a rise of 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton throughout on West Cumberland Hematite Company's Workington pigs. The men are still obstinate, and the masters steady. There is no prospect of any change.

The time of year is now approaching when, according to past experience, the Stock and Share Market generally should improve, and an active business set in; but at present, in the MINING MARKET at least, we perceive no symptoms of the very necessary and desirable change for the better. Business is dull, and confined to a few prominent mines, such as Great Laxey, Great North Laxey, Great Wheal Vor, Clifford, East Grenville, East Lovell, Grenville, South Condurrow, North Shepherds, East Russell, Mineral Bottom, West Tolgus, Frank Mills, &c. Great Laxey shares have advanced to 19¼, 20¼, with dividend; at the meeting, held on Wednesday, a quarterly dividend of 10*s.* per share, being at the rate of 50 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the company, was declared, and it was also decided to allot the unissued shares (2500, making the total number 15,000) at 8*l.* per share to the present holders, at the rate of one share for every five; the sum so raised, 20,000*l.*, to go towards the erection of smelting-works for the blende, and which, when complete, it is hoped, will leave a large profit to the company. The report of the mine, which will be found in another column, is of an extraordinary character, and the reserves of ore are estimated at upwards of 200,000*l.* The mine in two years has risen in market value from 40,000*l.* to 300,000*l.*, and all from a lode richest, as will be seen from the reports, going north, and which the manager, Capt. Rowe, informs us is the same lode now becoming rich in Great North Laxey, rendering the prospects of this mine also of a very high order, and almost beyond a speculation. These shares (Great North Laxey) have been largely dealt in, at 3*l.* The shaft is now down 8 fms. 3 ft. below the 60; the lode continues worth 2 tons of lead ore per fm., the 60 south, 1 ton. The lode in the adit end, driving south, is 1 ft. wide, with rich stones of lead. East Grenville shares are firmer, and leave off 4 to 4¼. The lode in the 75 west is reported worth 30*l.* per fm. Wheal Grenville, 3 to 3¼; the 110 west is still worth 25*l.* per fm. Frank Mills shares have been rather flatter, at 6 to 6¼; the west lode, in the 115 north, has been cut through, and is 4 feet wide, yielding one-third of a ton per fm.; the 115 north, 3 cwts. to 4 cwts. per fm.; the 100 north, on west lode, is worth ¼ ton per fm. Other parts without change. Cargolls, 30 to 31; Carn Camborne, 22*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.*; Clifford Amalgamated, 29¼ to 30; Cook's Kitchen, 6 to 6¼; East Basset, 10 to 15; East Caradon, 14 to 15; East Carn Brea, 6¼ to 6½. East Russell, 4¼ to 4¼, not so firm. Great South Tolgus, 2¼ to 2½. South Frances, 40 to 45; at the meeting, held on Monday, the accounts showed a profit of 12*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* on the two months, and a balance in hand of 1418*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* The ends in the mine continue to look poor, and in the tribute department there is no change worthy of notice. Great Wheal Vor, 33¼ to 34¼; Hallenbeagle, 2¾ to 3; Hingston Down, 3¼ to 3½; Mineral Bottom, 4¼ to 5; Nangiles, 16 to 17; North Roskear, 11 to 13; North Treskerby, 2¼ to 2½; Providence Mines, 30 to 32; Sithney Wheal Metal, 2 to 2¼. Bottle Hill shares are enquired for at present quotations, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; the mine continues to improve. The tin realised 459*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* for the two months, and another sampling will take place in about a month. Wheal Crebor have been to 44*s.*, 45*s.* and down to 42*s.*, leaving off 42*s.* 6*d.* to 45*s.*, after a large business in them. North Condurrow, 38*s.* to 40*s.*; Stray Park, 13 to 14; West Seton, 190 to 195; West Tolgus, 60 to 62; Wheal Agar, 15*s.* to 20*s.*; Wheal Basset, 100 to 105. Condurrow, 45 to 55; at the meeting, held on Wednesday, the accounts showed a profit on three months of 607*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, and a balance against the mine of 533*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*; at the next meeting it is expected that the returns will be greater, and the costs 400*l.* less. Prynt engine-shaft is down 3 fms. below the 210; lode worth for 8 feet 20*l.* per fathom, and as this appears to be a continuation of the branch of tin in the winze, 7 fms. west of the shaft, an improvement in the latter is looked for. Wheal Chiverton, 6 to 6¼; Wheal Seton, 197½ to 202½; Wheal Trelawny, 19½ to 22½; Wheal Unity, 7*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* East Wheal Lovell have fluctuated from 8½ to 9½; and leave off firmer at 9¾ to 10½. Wheal Chiverton, 61 to 63.

On the Stock Exchange a moderate amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Clifford, 30; Great Wheal Vor, 34, 34¼, 33¾, 33¾; Wheal Trelawny, 20; Great Laxey, 18¾, 19, 20; Great South Tolgus, 2; Grenville, 3¼; East Lovell, 9¼; East Caradon, 14½; East Grenville, 3.—In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Cape, 11¼, 10¾, 11, 10¾, 11; Yudanamutana, 2, 1¾; Yorke Peninsula, ¾.—In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Washoe, 6¼, 8¼, 8¾, 6; Cobre, 26; St. John del Rey, 32½, 33; Fortuna, 3; United Mexican, 4¼, 4½; Capula, 1¼; Montes Aureos, ½, ½, ½; Alamillos, 1¼, 1¾.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—At the close of last and the beginning of the week just ended business in mining shares was slack. Nevertheless, Connorree shares advanced from 22*s.* and 22*s.* 6*d.* sellers, to 23*s.* and 23*s.* 6*d.* buyers, and have remained tolerably firm. Mining Company of Ireland shares have again made a speculative rapid upward movement, advancing at times at the rate of 5*s.* per share per day, until the total rise from last week's closing price of 31*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* amounts to nearly 20*s.* per share, holders asking 32*l.* 10*s.*, and business having been done at 32*l.* 5*s.* cash (7*l.* paid); for July account 33*l.* has been offered. Wicklow Copper shares were repeatedly enquired for, at last quotation of 13*l.* 15*s.* (2*l.* 5*s.* paid), but the few disposed to sell looked for a fractional advance. General Mining Company for Ireland shares, and those of the Carysfort Mining Company, continue depressed; the latter receded from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* and leave off weak. The former are better held, and offers under par were declined.

The South African Land and Finance Company, with a capital of 500,000*l.*, in shares of 25*l.* each, one-half to be first issued, has been formed to assist generally in developing the resources of South Africa. A provisional purchase has been made of certain valuable lands in the eastern province of the Cape Colony and in the Orange River Free State, a portion being under cultivation, but the greater part reserved for grazing purposes. The colony has hitherto been but slightly developed, but the employment of capital has always been attended with success. The company proposes to buy and lease farm lands, to improve these lands by irrigation and farming operations, as carried on in Australia and New Zealand, to stock and farm them, and to import both agricultural implements from Europe and pure blood of all descriptions stock, for the improvement of the flocks, and for sale to the farmers in the colony. The company will further make advances against produce—wool, skins, ostrich feathers, &c., and will organise a system of transport to the inland towns, from which source alone a considerable income is anticipated. The estates to be acquired by the company have an excellent supply of water, one estate alone containing about 63,000 acres, has 15 miles of frontage along the Orange River. These will be improved, re-sold in smaller farms, and in the meantime stocked with sheep, horses, horned cattle, and other stock. The estates comprise not less than 246,000 acres. The price of these, with the buildings thereon, including all preliminary expenses up to the allotment of shares, has been based upon a computation of from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* per acre, according to the locality; 35,000*l.* of the purchase-money will be paid in debentures, and the remainder (90,000*l.*) in cash instalments extending over a period of 18 months. The board of direction consists of six gentlemen well known in this country, who will act in concert with

four others resident in the colony, and who will form the local board. The colonial board are of high standing, both commercial and otherwise; and as a minimum dividend of 7 per cent. for the first, and 10 per cent. for the second and third years, is guaranteed to the shareholders, to the satisfaction of the directors, it is considered the company may be regarded as a solid basis for investment. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The East Maes-y-Safn Lead Mining Company, with a capital of 50,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each, has been formed for developing five valuable setts in the well-known district from which the company takes its name. The board of direction is composed of gentlemen of influence and position, and it is intended that the conduct of the company shall be characterised by the strictest honour. The setts to be worked are Brongwyn, Pwll-y-Wheel, Fron, Nerquis, and Bryngolen, which are considered to form one of the richest pieces of mineral ground in North Wales. The setts are situated on the Mold Mountains, two miles south-west from Mold; they comprise a surface area of about 400 acres, they are held for long terms at 1-12th royalties, and they are surrounded by dividend-paying mines. It is mentioned that the leases, washing-floors, buildings, plant, and machinery have been transferred to the company, free of all other charges, for 10,000*l.*, of which 3000*l.* is to be paid in cash; 5000*l.* in paid-up shares, not transferrable until all the shares have been allotted; and a further 2000*l.* when the mine is capable of paying a dividend of 20 per cent. on the paid-up capital. These terms are considered very favourable. The mines have been inspected, and favourably reported upon by Messrs. T. L. Cottingham, Robert Williams, and Absalom Francis; and by Captains John Pryor and Francis Evans. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The Devon Great Maria Consolidated Mining Company, to the formation of which reference has already been made, obtained subscriptions for a large proportion of the 25*l.* shares; and, with a view to diminish the liability of the shareholders, the company has, by special resolution, been placed in 5000 shares of 10*l.* each, and subscriptions are now invited for the remaining shares. The prospectus will be found in another column.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3116 tons of ore were sold, realising 16,499*l.* 4s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 123*l.* 5s.; average produce, 6¼; average price per ton, 5*l.* 6s.; quantity of fine copper, 203 tons 7 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Feb. 2....	3105	£120 11 0	6¾....	£4 19 0	15s. 6½d....	£77 11 6
9....	2486	118 15 0	6¾....	5 4 0	15 6½	77 11 6
„ 23....	4801	128 8 0	5½....	4 7 6	15 9	78 17 0
March 2....	3605	126 0 0	5¾....	4 9 0	15 7	78 8 0
„ 9....	3116	123 5 0	6¼....	5 6 0	16 3	81 3 0

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 2*l.* 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 3s. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 3*l.* 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 4s. 6d.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1119 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 20,879*l.* 11s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 94*l.* 15s. 6d.; average produce, 22 1-16; average price per ton, 18*l.* 13s.; quantity of fine copper, 246 tons 18 cwts. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Feb. 7....	1294	£100 3 0	13	£10 16 0	16s. 7d....	£83 0 0
March 7 ..	1119	94 15 6	22 1-16.	18 13 0	16 11	84 10 0

Compared with the last sale, which is also the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard about 1*l.* 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 6s. 9d. Of the 1119 tons sold on Tuesday last, 115 tons were British ores, which gave an average produce of 14, and sold at an average standard of 96*l.* 17s.=11*l.* 6s. per ton of ore; the remaining 1004 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 23, and sold at an average standard of 94*l.* 12s. 6d.=19*l.* 11s. per ton of ore. There will be no sale on March 21.

At the Great Laxey Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Dumbell in the chair), a dividend of 10s. per share was declared, and it was agreed that the company should erect smelting works for the purpose of smelting its own blende into spelter, and to raise the necessary capital, and also to provide a working capital in order to prevent the necessity of continuing the discounting of the ore bills; resolutions were passed authorising the issue of the unallotted shares *pro rata* among the existing shareholders. The proportion of the unallotted shares will be one share for every five, and they are to be issued at 4*l.* per share premium (or 8*l.* per share), which, at the present market price of the shares, is a clear bonus of 10*l.* to 12*l.* per share. From the estimates made, it is calculated that the smelting operations will produce a profit of 1000*l.* per month. The details in another column.

At the East Laxey Mining Company meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 2067*l.* 19s. 3d. The directors' report, together with that of Capt. Rowe, of the Great Laxey Mines, was unanimously adopted, and the accounts, subject to being audited, passed and allowed. The directors were re-elected, and the board strengthened by the addition of Mr. Robert Curwen, of Liverpool. An auditor was elected, and the shareholders present expressed great satisfaction at the prospects of the mine, which are undoubtedly of an exceedingly promising character, indicating the existence of rich deposits of minerals at no great depth.

At Wheal Jane meeting, on Monday; the accounts showed a credit balance of 326*l.* A long discussion took place on Mr. Hawke's motion that steam-stamps should be erected to return the tin, which was opposed by Mr. Gilbert and other large adventurers, who urge that the present is most inopportune for making so large an outlay. Mr. Hawke's motion was, however, carried. The probable cost is estimated at 2000*l.*

At Leeds and St. Aubyn Mine meeting the accounts showed a debit balance of 1373*l.* A call of 1*l.* 7s. per share was made.

At Wheal Union, on March 2, a call of 4s. per share was made.

At Wheal Margaret meeting, on March 1, the accounts showed a debit balance of 876*l.* A call of 1*l.* per share was made.

At the Cardiganshire Consols Mine (annual) meeting, on Monday (Mr. Parke Pittar in the chair), the accounts, made up to the end of January, showed a balance of liabilities of 129*l.* 10s. 5d. The operations (at three different places) at present being carried on for the development of the magnificent lode have every prospect of leading to some good discoveries. The characteristic of the mine has for many years been its extraordinary bunches of ore, and the present company have lately traced the lode from the old workings to the boundary of the sett, nearly a mile in length. In many places on the back of the lode indications are presented similar to those where the other bunches of ore were found. The adit level is being driven up from the boundary on the south lode, which will gain backs to the extent of about 30 fms. This level as it goes on will prove the lode. A cross-course is being driven for cutting the south or best part of the lode, which, it is expected, will be reached in about three months hence. The report and accounts were received and adopted, and the retiring directors were re-elected. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At Stray Park Mine meeting the accounts showed a debit balance of 891*l.* A call of 1*l.* per share was made.

At South Wheal Frances meeting, on Monday, the accounts for December and January showed a credit balance of 1418*l.* 1s. 3d. The profit on the two months' working was 12*l.* 8s. 1d. It was resolved that the vacancy created by Captain John Pope's appointment as agent at Wheal Seton be not at present filled up. Captains Pascoe and Prisk reported upon the various points of operation.

At Pool Park (Minera) Mining Company meeting, on Feb. 22 (Rev. R. O. Burton in the chair), the accounts for the six months ending December last showed a cash balance in secretary's hands of 3*l.* 1s. By charging cost of sinking shaft, &c., to capital account there was an apparent profit on the six months' working of 449*l.* 16s. 8d. The calls in arrear amount to 160*l.* Capt. James Michell reported upon the various points of operation.

At the Devon Great Maria (special) meeting, yesterday (Mr. Carttar in the chair), it was unanimously agreed to subdivide the 2000 (25*l.*) shares into 5000 (10*l.*) shares. Details in another column.

At the New Ecton Mining Company general meeting, held at Manchester, on March 2, Mr. Benjamin Hargreaves in the chair, Mr. Higson reported having visited the mines on the 24th inst., and confirmed his previous opinion that, in order thoroughly to test the favourable indications which were visible, the mine should be carried to a lower depth. Mr. R. M. Wass (of Lea Lead Works, Matlock) said the nature of the ground in the Ecton Mountain was peculiar, and differed from the other mines in Derbyshire with which he was acquainted; but it appeared to him that it would be the policy of the company to work less for lead and more for copper. He concurred with Mr. Higson that it was most desirable to take the mine lower down, if the necessary capital could be raised for the purpose; and, in reply to a question from Mr. Hargreaves, expressed his decided conviction that, if this course were pursued, it would be well worth the venture, and he would be willing to subscribe towards any fresh capital that might be raised to carry out this object, and to enlarge the operations of the company. The Rev. R. N. Whitaker and Messrs. John Hargreaves and David Lang were re-elected directors; and Mr. R. C. Stonex elected the auditor of the company, at a remuneration of three guineas per annum.

At Trelyon Consols Mine meeting, on March 1, the accounts showed a debit balance of 566*l.* The loss on the quarter's working was 178*l.* 9s. 6d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Capts. James and Pooley say—"Our present operations employ 84 men underground. At present we are working at a loss at the lower mine, and also the north lode will not pay at the present price for tin; the stopes over and under the 50 are looking remarkably well, and, should they continue, we think we could pay the cost of the mine, apart from the north lode and lower mine."

At Crenver and Abraham United Mines they are spending 5000*l.* per month in mine costs; the mine will be in full working order by the end of the year.

At Balmynheer Mine a sale of tin took place on March 2, which realised 82*l.* 6s. 6d. The sale gave a good profit to the adventurers.

TRURO MINING MARKET.—During the week most of the mines of the district have been enquired for, of which North Chiverton attracts the greatest attention. There is a report here that the mine has greatly improved during the last few days and the general impression with the miners and mine agents of the neighbourhood is, that it will be one of the best lead mines in the county. Some eighteen months since, in consequence of bad management, and several shareholders not being able to pay their calls, the mine was wound-up in the Vice-Warden's Court; but, owing to the intelligence, energy, and perseverance of one of the largest shareholders (Mr. Wm. Tom, of Truro), the mine has again been started by a first-rate London company, and we wish them every success. Capt. Hampton is the manager, Mr. Murchison, secretary, Mr. Watson, purser, Messrs. E. Cooke and others directors: with such a respectable staff the public will have confidence.—Prices:—Wheal Hope, 1½; North Shepherds, 4½; North Chiverton, 2½ to 3; West Chiverton 65 to 70; Cargoll, 36 to 38; Penhallow Moor, 3½ to 4; Wheal Jane, 9 to 10; Budnick Consols, 10; West Condurrow 1½ to 2; Wheal View, 18s. to 20s.

A petition for winding-up the Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company is to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Kindersley on the 17th inst.

In the matter of the Taranaki Steel Iron Company (Limited), the Court of Bankruptcy has appointed a final meeting for the 25th inst.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday the arrivals numbered 64 ships, which gave an ample supply of all kinds of coal. For household there was a slightly increased demand, and last Friday's prices were fully sustained. Hartley's dull, and rather lower. Best house coal, 18s. to 19s.; seconds, 16s. to 17s.; Hartley's, 14s. to 14s. 9d.; manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.—On Wednesday 42 ships arrived. The demand for house coal was active, and a large business was done at an advance of 3d. to 6d. per ton on Monday's sales. Hartley's were depressed, and a shade cheaper.—On Friday 47 ships arrived. The market was steady at last prices for all descriptions of coal. Hetton Wallsend, 19s. 6d.; Haswell Wallsend, 19s. 6d.; South Hetton Wallsend, 19s. 6d.; Heugh Hall Wallsend, 17s. 3d.; South Kelloe Wallsend, 17s. 3d; Hetton Lyons Wallsend, 16s. 3d.; Hastings Hartley, 14s. 6d. There were 29 cargoes unsold, and 45 ships at sea.

COAL EXPORTS.—Our coal exports made considerable progress last year, having amounted to 8,800,420 tons, against 8,275,212 tons in 1863, 8,301,852 tons in 1862, 7,855,115 tons in 1861, 7,321,832 tons in 1860, 7,006,949 tons in 1859, 6,529,483 tons in 1858, 6,737,718 tons in 1857, 5,879,779 in 1856, and 4,976,902 tons in 1855. Comparing 1864 with 1855, we thus see that an advance of 3,823,518 tons has been made in the exports of coal during the last ten years.

MINE ACCIDENT.—At South Frances, James Prout, 17, fell down the shaft, and was killed. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

The Paris correspondent of the *Chemical News* refers to the following scientific curiosity. If a crystal of sulphate of copper or sulphate of iron be put into a very dilute solution of silicate of potash, a sort of mineral vegetation grows up of the same colour as the sulphate. In fact, a miniature forest may be obtained at the bottom of a jar; and by placing the crystal on the top of a layer of well-washed sand, coloured with a little bichromate of potash, the appearance is given of an artificial soil, greatly resembling a natural gravelly deposit.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending March 4, 73*l.* 13s. 6d.; number of passengers, 17,682.

COLLIERY AGENT.—WANTED, an AGENT to TAKE the MANAGEMENT, under the general superintendence of a principal, of a COLLIERY in the WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE. He must be well acquainted with the business, and able to give undeniable references as to character, and would be preferred from about 25 to 35 years of age.—Applications, stating present or last employment, age, and salary expected, to be addressed to "A. C. B.," Box C 29, Post-office, Leeds.

WANTED, a SITUATION in a LEAD SMELTING WORK, by a young man who has acquired a thorough PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of ROASTING, HEARTH, and REVERBERATORY FURNACE SMELTING (Pattinson's process), ASSAYING, and can KEEP ACCOUNTS. No objection to go abroad. Satisfactory reference.—Address, "S.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a SITUATION as AGENT or MANAGER, at home or abroad, in a SILVER-LEAD SMELTING WORKS. The advertiser is thoroughly competent in all its branches. References unexceptionable.—Address, "W. A. J.," 22, Edge Mount, Paddington, Liverpool.

WANTED, a 20 to a 24 in. WINDING ENGINE, complete. Particulars to be forwarded to Mr. THOS. HOLLOW, mining offices, Lelant, Hayle.

PARTIES HAVING at their DISPOSAL FIELDS of HARD or SOFT COAL, and SHALE, will hear of a purchaser by addressing "X. O. L.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C. Communications, stating locality, extent, and any other particulars, will be held strictly confidential.—March, 1865.

IRONSTONE MINES, ROYALTIES, AND BLAST FURNACE FOR SALE, IN GERMANY.—The Ironstone produces the best Spiegel iron, for which there is a constantly increasing demand, and the supply of charcoal is abundant in the neighbourhood of the works.—For price and further particulars apply to Messrs. FIRMIN and WYATT, 27, College-street, Dowgate-hill, London.

DIPHWYS CASSON SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED), FESTINIOG.—A FEW SHARES FOR SALE in this improving and DIVIDEND PAYING SLATE QUARRY.—Apply to "S. J.," 5, Tokenhouse-yard, London.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, four wheels coupled, with tender complete. In first-rate working order, and very suitable for a contractor, or for a light goods engine.—Apply to Mr. D. M. BURR, 14, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate.

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with manufacturers, merchants, and others would be GLAD to UNDERTAKE the SALE of INVENTIONS or PATENTED ARTICLES, on commission.—Apply to Mr. RAWLE, patent office, 14, Clare-street, Bristol N.B.—Continental and foreign agencies solicited.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACCOUNTS.—A GENTLEMAN, EXPERIENCED in KEEPING the ACCOUNTS of JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES, is WILLING to UNDERTAKE to OPEN the BOOKS of ANY NEW UNDERTAKING, or to ARRANGE to KEEP the BOOKS of COMPANIES ALREADY ESTABLISHED, at moderate remuneration.—Address, "M. E." care of Mr. Robert Clarke, printer, stationer, &c., 51, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES, 3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES. Terms, 1¼ per cent. Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MR. J. P. ENDEAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER 1, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET LONDON, E.C. Having had 25 years' experience in the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, and three in the London market, with daily information of important changes from qualified agents, also the most authentic reports relating to other investments, he is in a position to afford the earliest information to his clients, and to direct capitalists whether to buy or sell in mines, railways, or other securities.

Investors should apply to him for reliable information relative to the Chiverton Mines also the Camborne and Illogan districts.

A carefully selected list of sound progressive and dividend shares (certain to give a large percentage immediately) forwarded on receipt of 5s. in stamps.

Orders and telegrams receive immediate attention.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, SHAREDEALER, 77, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

H. WADDINGTON would caution holders of East Lovell not to sell their shares upon the reports which have appeared from time to time, but have the mine inspected by some trustworthy agent, as H. WADDINGTON has reason to believe that the state of the mine does not warrant the drop in the price of the shares. A change of management would probably resuscitate a valuable property.

MR. WALTER TREGELLAS, 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING MINES:—Santa Barbara, Frontino and Bolivia, Montes Aureos, Great Vor, North Shepherds, East Caradon, North Roskear, and Roskearnoweth. These shares are strongly recommended for investment at present low prices.

FOR SALE:—10 New Hendra, £2⅝; 30 Prince of Wales Slate, £3¼; 10 Princess of Wales, £5½: 50 East Snaefell, £3; 20 Roskearnoweth, 18s.

An OFFER WANTED for Crenver Wheal Abraham.

Mr. TREGELLAS is a BUYER of Santa Barbara and North Shepherds, at close market prices.

BARRETT AND CO., 9, SPRING GARDENS, CHARING CROSS, STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE BROKERS, transact business of every kind in British, Foreign, and Colonial Stock, Shares, Bonds, Docks, Debentures, Mines, Miscellaneous Investments, including American Government Securities, Confederate States Securities, Spanish, Mexican, and other stocks, and are in direct communication with the powerful bankers and brokers in all European towns and cities, in the Federal and Confederate States, and in the Canadas. The earliest and most accurate information received on monetary matters. Investment Circular gratis.

9, Spring-gardens, S.W., March 4, 1865.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.

MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.

His monthly Circular forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps.

Criddis Mine, St. Issey, Padstow, Cornwall.

ISAAC FRANCIS, NANT, WREXHAM, a dresser of 30 years experience, is OPEN to INSPECT ANY DRESSING PLACE on moderate terms Mr. FRANCIS can introduce PLANS of IMPROVEMENTS that will SAVE THIRTY PER CENT. COST in certain departments of any dressing floors.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES.—Mr. JOSEPH GREEN, for the past 14 years professional assayer to the Chester Goldsmiths' Company, UNDERTAKES the ASSAYING and ANALYSIS of EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINERAL.—Assay Office, Chester.

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO., COPPER ORE WHARFINGERS, METAL AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, SWANSEA.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS INSPECTS and REPORTS on ANY MINERAL PROPERTY. In all cases where procurable a plan will accompany his report,—18, Hatton-garden, E.C.

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Feb. 21	Wheal Trelawny	52	£28 17 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
March 3	Minera	100	13 14 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	ditto	100	13 14 6	ditto
—	ditto	100	13 14 6	ditto
—	ditto	35	13 14 6	ditto
—	ditto	62	13 14 6	ditto
—	ditto	53	13 18 6	ditto
March 4	Isle of Man Mining Co.	100	25 3 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
March 6	Minera Boundary (blue)	30	12 15 0	J. Hughes.
March 7	Maesyafn	60	13 13 6	A. Eyton.
—	ditto	60	13 13 6	ditto
—	Cefn Cilcen	2	13 5 0	E. Tregilgas.
March 9	Talargoch	107	14 12 0	A. Eyton.
—	ditto	67½	14 18 6	Walker, Parker.
—	Deep Level	12	13 4 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
—	Brynford Hall	5	13 0 0	A. Eyton.
—	Valentine	5½	12 15 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	Parry's	18	13 14 6	ditto
—	Bryn Gwiog	40	14 1 0	ditto
—	Billins	10	13 0 0	A. Eyton.
—	North Henblas	7½	12 7 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	ditto	7¼	12 7 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
—	Merllyn	5	13 16 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	Speedwell	8	12 8 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
—	Dog Pit	18	12 4 0	ditto
—	Pennant	5	12 16 6	A. Eyton.
—	Treiogan	11	14 4 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	Great Northern of Ireland	40	12 17 6	ditto
—	Roman Gravels	30	13 3 6	ditto
—	Llangynog United	30	12 6 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
—	Bwich-y-pium	19½	12 18 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	Dyfngwm	13	13 0 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
—	Rhoesamor	32	13 1 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	Cae Conroy	11	14 10 0	ditto
—	Llanerch-yr-aur	7	13 18 6	ditto

BLENDE.

Date.		Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
March 3	Minera	80	£3 5 6	H. Southern.
—	ditto	25	2 17 0	ditto
—	ditto	8	2 2 6	ditto
—	ditto	10	2 15 6	W. Kenrick.
—	ditto	30	3 10 6	H. Southern.
March 8	Great Laxey	200	3 5 0	Vivian & Sons.

BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Feb. 27	North Jane	3	6	0	24	—	172 19 8	—
Feb. 28	Leeds & St. Aubyn	4	9	2	1	55 15 0	249 10 0	Chyandour.
March 2	Phœnix	16	2	3	17	—	759 18 10	—
—	Prosper United	6	9	3	20	53 5 0	345 18 6	Chyandour.
—	ditto	1	9	2	36	45 0 0	66 18 0	—

COPPER ORES.

Sold at LIVERPOOL, by Mr. James Lewis, on March 7.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Knockmahon (ex *Brothers*)		77	£8 10 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	ditto	76	8 10 6	ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled February 15, and sold at Swansea March 7.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cape Copper..	72	25½..	£27 18 6	Cobre	90	12¼..	£10 4 6
ditto	71	33½....	28 3 0	ditto	47	19½....	16 15 0
ditto	58	33½....	28 1 0	Precipitate.	6	48¼....	39 5 6
ditto	57	24¾....	21 3 0	Regulus ..	46	22½....	17 17 0
ditto	56	34⅞....	28 19 0	ditto	41	22¼....	17 17 0
ditto	53	24¾....	21 1 0	Connorree Ore	66	3¼....	2 7 0
ditto	50	33	27 16 0	Precipitate.	7	43	34 17 6
ditto	49	32½....	27 11 0	ditto	3	35½....	28 16 6
ditto	13	29¾....	24 8 0	ditto	3	20	15 17 6
ditto	29	20¼....	16 11 6	Concordia....	25	17¾....	15 0 0
ditto	29	19¾....	16 11 6	Brit. Regulus.	23	30¼....	26 1 0
Cobre 100		12½....	10 1 6	Newfoundland	13	12¾....	9 15 0
ditto	99	12½....	10 2 6	Holyford	13	17¾....	14 10 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cape Copper	537	£13,597 1 0		British Regulus	23	£576 3 0
Cobre	429	5,482 9 6		Newfoundland	13	126 15 0
Connorree	79	533 6 6		Holyford	13	188 16 6
Concordia	25	375 0 0				

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners	87	£1552 19 0
Freeman and Co.	105½	2122 7 9
Grenfell and Sons	131	3593 1 0
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	76½	1907 9 9
Vivian and Sons	88	1965 10 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	295½	8619 10 3
Mason and Elkington	110	2321 4 9
Bankart and Son	163½	3342 7 9
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	66	155 2 0
Total	1119	£20,879 11 6

NO SALE March 21.

TOTAL AND AVERAGES.

	21 cwts.	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	115	14	£11 6 0	£ 96 17 0
Foreign	1004	23	19 11 0	94 12 6
Whole sale	1119	22 1-16	£18 13 0	£ 94 15 6

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Feb. 22, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, March 9.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Clifford Amalgamated..	107	£3 12 6	South Tolgus	48	£3 14 6
ditto	106	4 8 0	ditto	47	5 1 0
ditto	101	4 4 0	ditto	46	2 16 0
ditto	80	2 16 6	ditto	45	5 10 0
ditto	69	10 8 6	ditto	44	3 14 6
ditto	63	2 19 6	Wheal Basset	60	4 14 6
ditto	61	10 11 0	ditto	50	4 13 6
ditto	60	10 10 6	ditto	40	8 5 6
ditto	57	4 4 0	ditto	31	11 2 0
ditto	56	5 2 0	East Pool	83	4 4 0
ditto	44	4 9 0	ditto	58	4 5 6
Consols	34	10 10 6	ditto	39	3 11 6
West Seton	87	4 17 6	North Roskear	75	6 3 6
ditto	84	7 19 0	ditto	62	8 16 6
ditto	80	3 5 0	ditto	37	2 7 6
ditto	77	6 4 6	Tolcarne.....	68	3 4 6
ditto	73	5 18 0	ditto	52	4 11 0
ditto	54	2 6 6	ditto	36	4 13 6
ditto	40	8 10 6	South Frances	59	4 18 6
ditto	30	4 16 6	ditto	48	5 6 6
Wheal Seton.....	50	6 13 6	ditto	23	8 17 6
ditto	16	1 6 0	Nangiles	42	6 12 0
Pendarves	98	5 9 6	ditto	33	3 1 0
ditto	82	1 10 6	ditto	21	4 3 0
ditto	77	5 9 6	East Basset	32	3 0 6
ditto	72	4 18 6	ditto	21	7 6 0
ditto	43	7 1 6	Wheal Uny	44	4 13 0
ditto	22	3 8 6	West Stray Park	28	7 0 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Clifford Amalgam..	858	£4975 8 6		Tolcarne	156	£ 624 4 0
West Wheal Seton.	525	2873 5 0		South Wh. Frances.	130	750 6 0
Wheal Seton.....	461	2176 16 6		Nangiles	98	465 0 0
South Wh. Tolgus..	230	956 7 0		East Wheal Basset..	53	250 2 0
Wheal Basset	181	1192 7 0		Wheal Uny	44	204 12 0
East Pool	180	735 19 6		West Stray Park ..	28	196 14 0
North Roskear	174	1098 3 0				

Average Standard..... £123 5 0 | Average Produce 6¼
Average Price per ton £5 6 0
Quantity of Ore ..... 3116 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 203 tons 7 cwts.
Amount of Money £16,499 4 6
LAST SALE.—Average Standard..... £120 11 0.—Average Produce 6¼
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £126 0 0.—Produce, 5¾.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Names.	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	522½	£2825 8 6
Freeman and Co.	242	1126 2 6
Grenfell and Sons	264	1982 6 0
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	314½	1751 8 9
Williams, Foster, and Co.	479½	2442 6 9
Mason and Elkington	424½	2218 2 3
Bankart and Sons	37	87 17 6
Copper Miners' Company	283	1541 1 6
Charles Lambert	68	125 6 0
Newton, Keates, and Co.	218	1059 10 0
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	194½	620 8 3
Pencluwdd Copper Co.	69	719 6 6
Total	3116	£16,499 4 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parcels.—East Carn Brea 468—West Basset 404—Prosper United 394—Wheal Margery 370—East Rosewarne 155—New Rosewarne 131—Treloweth 91—Wheal Buller 82—Par Consols 72—Tolvadden 71—Copper Hill 65—Polharmary 41—North Basset 32—Thomas's Ore 11.—Total, 2387 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and parcels.—Devon Great Consols 2342—New Wheal Martha 551—Hingston Down 480—East Caradon 475—Marke Valley 440—Bedford United 210—Wheal Emma 210—East Russell 153—Okel Tor 153—Wheal Friendship 147—Lady Bertha 72—Fursdon 68—Gunnislake (Clitters) 60—Great Tregune 12.—Total, 5373 tons.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.,
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to *recommend* mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

OLD GUNNISLAKE MINING COMPANY.—Disputes, we hear, have arisen among the directors, and the money paid by applicants for shares, we understand, will be returned in full. When we were asked if we would allow applications for shares to be made to us, in conjunction with the local bankers, &c., we consented—First, upon the condition that the mine should be inspected by a practical agent, upon whose report we could rely; second, upon the respectability of the board; and, third, upon the positive assurance that 2000 shares would be taken up by persons in the neighbourhood of Exeter and of the mine. The inspection made at our request was most favourable as to the speculation itself; and up to the last we were led to believe the 2000 shares referred to would be taken up, and the disappointment in connection with them seems to be the rock upon which the good feeling of the board has split. It appears Mr. Gard, M.P. for Exeter, one of the directors, was the vendor of the mine to the promoter of the company, and was to receive 2000*l.* in money, and 1500 shares, of 1*l.* 5*s.* paid up. The promoter, relying upon the good prospects of the mine, and the assurance that 2000 shares would be taken up at Exeter, formed his company, to which the public responded as well as the times would permit; but the applications from Exeter, when it came to the push, were *under* 200, instead of 2000 shares, and the promoter and directors, we are told, then applied to Mr. Gard to modify his expectations, and instead of 2000*l.* in money, to take his free shares at 2*l.* paid up, instead of 1*l.*, and upon his doing so, the other directors and their friends were prepared with the whole amount of capital necessary. A meeting was held, as they supposed, to carry out this arrangement, and to allot the shares to the public; when, instead of Mr. Gard's presence, a letter was received from his solicitors, to the effect that he would have nothing short of his "pound of flesh," and that he would retire from the board of direction, and thus break up the company, &c. It is much to be regretted that such a dispute should have occurred. It is one, however, in which we are in no way mixed up, and we only refer to it because many of our friends applied for shares, through having seen our names on the prospectus, and to them we offer this explanation.

WHEAL CREBOR.—If our readers will refer to Mr. Watson's last series of "Cornish Notes," published in 1863, they will observe that the Great Devon and Bedford (Colcharton) Mining Company had just then commenced operations on as fine a lode as could be seen in the district, and which would run 300 fms. through the north part of Wheal Crebor; "In fact," we then wrote, "Colcharton people will prove the value of the north ground for the Crebor Company, and that part of the sett may one day be cut off and worked separately." Now, for a week or two past the readers of the Journal have been told of a fine discovery in Colcharton, and shares in the company, which owns the freehold, though the sett is small, have been quoted 3*l.*, or 30,000*l.* for the mine. Wheal Crebor, in 6000 shares (at a moderate royalty, and new leases), at 2*l.* per share, stands at 12,000*l.*; the north part of the sett alone, *at present unworked*, being double the size of Colcharton, and with a run of 300 fathoms of the lode. The present workings of Crebor, which will soon give good profits, are considerably to the south, and we propose to divide the sett, and work the north part on the Colcharton lode, as NORTH CREBOR—divide it into 6000 shares, and issue the shares *pro rata* to present holders at 5*s.* each, thus getting 1500*l.* in hand to start operations with; and, if the lode continues good at Colcharton, there is little doubt the North Crebor would be worth 1*l.* prem., which would be a very handsome bonus to the present Crebor holders—in addition to the prospect of the south mine. This is the project alluded to a fortnight ago, and at the next meeting, or before if necessary, we shall be glad to hear the views of others upon the subject, and obtain proxies, if necessary, to carry the proposition out. East Grenville, in this way, was cut off from Grenville, the shares issued to holders at 2*s.* 6*d.*, and they rose to 3*l.* soon after. We do not propose the division of Crebor, however, on mere share account; the north part of the sett is valuable, and ought to be worked, and the plan we propose will work it without interfering with the finances or the profits of Crebor proper.

NEW PETROLEUM ENGINE.—Mr. F. H. Wenham, of Clapham, has patented an invention, which consists of two pistons contained in a cylinder with open ends. The first piston works a crank by means of a connecting-rod, the second is disconnected. During the revolution of the crank the second piston follows close to the first by atmospheric pressure until near the termination of the up stroke. They then separate for a short distance, at which time a mixture of gas and an explosive vapour is drawn in between them. When the first piston arrives at the end of the stroke it uncovers a small touch-hole, a flame is drawn in through the side of the cylinder, the gases take fire, and by explosion drive the second piston to the opposite end of the cylinder; here is fixed a cross-bar, through which the flat-rod of the second piston passes, this is now instantly held fast by two wedges driven into the cross-bar against the flat sides of the rod; this, and the wedges may be grooved to increase the grip. A vacuum is formed between the pistons, and the one connected with the crank in approaching the other by atmospheric pressure causes the revolution of the shaft. The piston before again coming into contact drives the products of combustion from between them through an outlet valve in the side of the cylinder. The loose piston is again released by withdrawing the wedges, and follows after the other for the succeeding stroke. The next improvement is for a means of igniting the gaseous mixture. A gas-jet pours directly into the touch-hole in the side of the cylinder. Surrounding the flame of the jet there is a platinum coil to retain heat. There is a similar arrangement round the touch-hole, and both coils remain red-hot whilst the engine is at work, and prevent the flame from being blown out by the force of the explosion through the touch-hole. He gives increased pressure and intensity to the gas by means of a small pump or bellows. A further improvement consists in passing the gas or air through naphtha, petroleum oil, or other volatile liquids, to obtain an inflammable vapour. The receptable containing the liquid may be heated to assist vapourisation.

A NEW GUNPOWDER.—The explosion at Erith has led to the manufacture of a new gunpowder, the discovery of Mr. L. H. G. Ehrhardt, a German. It consists of tannic gallic acid, or the resin of commerce, and chlorate or nitrate of potash. The new gunpowder is stated to be of three times the explosive force of that now in use, and one-half cheaper. It leaves no residuum when exploded. It can also be kept in magazines with safety, by the resin and preparation of potash being kept separate, and mixed as wanted, both the articles named being incombustible by themselves. If it bears the test of actual experiment a saving of one-third will be effected; and, the combustion being entire, it will remove all objections to rifled fire-arms, such as the fouling of Enfield rifles and Armstrong guns.

THE NATIONAL BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CHIEF OFFICES..... 145, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
BRANCH OFFICE ..... 22, ST. ANN'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

Tables of rates for insuring stationary and marine steam boilers can be had on application at the offices of the company.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made off all premiums in cases where the company's patent fusible safety-plug is used.

By order of the Board, JOHN HENRY TILLY, &c.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

EAST MAES-Y-SAFN LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), MOLD, NORTH WALES.

Incorporated under the Companies Act of 1862, and Table A of the Act is adopted as the Articles of Association for the government of the company.

Capital £50,000, in 5000 shares of £10 each.

Deposit 10*s.* per share on application, and £1 on allotment.

Each future call not to exceed £1 per share, and to be subject to one month's notice.

It is not expected that more than £5 per share will have to be called up.

If no allotment be made, the deposits will be returned in full.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES B. TREVOR ROPER, Esq., Plas Teg, near Mold—CHAIRMAN.
ROBERT A. DAGG, Esq., Chetwynd House, Oxton, Birkenhead.
THOMAS HANMER WYNNE, Esq., Nerquis Hall, near Mold.
WILLIAM TREVOR ROPER, Esq., the Temple, Liverpool.
FRANK P. MATTHEWS, Esq., Llwyn Offa, Mold.
ROBERT WILLIAMS, Esq., Ty Uchs, Mold.
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—Messrs. Dixons and Company, Eastgate-street, Chester.
National and Provincial Bank, Mold.
SOLICITOR—George E. Trevor Roper, Esq., Mold.
BROKER—George Edwin Taunton, Esq., York-buildings, Liverpool.
SECRETARY—Mr. J. Caldecott.
OFFICE,—19, PEPPER STREET, CHESTER.

This company has been formed for the development of a very extensive tract of mineral ground, comprising five distinct setts,—viz., Brongwyn, Pwll-y-wheel, Fron, Nerquis, and Bryngolen, which are considered by engineers and practical miners to form one of the richest pieces of mineral ground in North Wales, as will be seen in their reports. They are situated on the Mold mountains, two miles south-west from Mold, are surrounded by dividend-paying mines, and are held by fair and equitable leases for long terms, at 1-12th royalties, from the lords of Mold and other owners; the surface area comprises 400 acres, or thereabouts. Several fair-sized shafts, from 60 to 130 yards deep, have been sunk at various points on them, which will be available for future operations, and from some of which ore can soon be raised; indeed, the shaft marked A on the map, on the east or lower portion of the Brongwyn sett, was sunk 90 yards to a fine run of ore, which was followed down-hill to the Pwll-y-wheel boundary under the road, where 176 tons of ore were raised out of a very small space, marked black on the map, and the vein, 13 ft. wide, containing a solid rib of ore 2 ft. thick, continued its course down-hill below the water-level.

Pwll-y-wheel engine-shaft was sunk 131 yards deep, and a cross-cut was driven south 80 yards, at the 120 yard level (intersecting in its course three other productive runs of ore), to cut this vein in the Pwll-y-wheel sett; this was done, and the ore sunk on for 13 yards, but the water issuing from it was too much for the existing machinery, and the mine was stopped for want of means. A new shaft, marked B on the map, 9 ft. by 6 ft., has been sunk down 80 yards dry. It is proposed to erect on this shaft a new 70-in. Cornish engine for pumping, to place it in 24-in. pitwork, and to provide all appliances necessary to drain the ground effectually to a sufficient depth to cut and work the run of ore above alluded to, and such others as may be below it, and within the power of the engine. It is estimated that all necessary operations (including an additional plant on the deep of the property, when the fit place for such shall have been determined by explorations from shaft B) may be carried out for £25,000, and that ore may be raised in twelve months from sinking.

The several leases of these valuable setts, together with the washing-floors, buildings, plant, and machinery thereon, have been transferred to the company free of every other preliminary expense, by the vendors, for £3000 in cash and 500 paid-up shares of the company (such shares not to be transferable until all the shares have been allotted), and a further sum of £2000 whenever the mine is capable of paying a dividend of 20 per cent. on the paid-up capital. These terms are considered very reasonable, bearing in mind the great worth of the property, and the expense and trouble incurred by the vendors in purchasing the interests of old companies, and obtaining new leases.

These mines have been inspected and reported on by practical mining engineers and mining authorities of high position and respectability, some of whom having seen the ore proved at Brongwyn and Pwll-y-wheel when last at work, speak positively to its existence in very large quantities, and particular attention is requested to their reports, and the map and section accompanying them. Among the printed reports are those of Mr. T. L. Cottingham, mining engineer, Mold; Mr. Robert Williams, agent to the lords of Mold; Mr. Absalom Francis, Meadow-house, Holywell; Capt. John Pryor, mining agent, Mold; and Capt. Francis Evans, Bryngwiog Mines, Holywell.

A considerable number of shares are already subscribed for.

Prospectuses, reports, plans, and forms of application can be had from the secretary, at the office of the company in Chester, or from the solicitor, at his office in Mold.

Chester, March 4th, 1865.

THE DEVON GREAT MARIA CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £50,000, divided into 5000 shares of £10 each.

Deposit £1 per share upon application, and £1 per share upon allotment.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES JOSEPH CARTTAR, Esq. (Coroner for Kent), Catherine House, Blackheath, S.E. [S.W.
JOHN JOHNSTONE, Esq., J.P., Friarstown House, Leitrim, and 31, Belgrave-road,
JOSEPH TILSTON, Esq., Chepstow-place, Bayswater, W.

BANKERS—The Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited), 75, Cornhill, E.C.
SOLICITOR—Frederick W. Snell, Esq., 1, George-street, Mansion House, E.C.
AUDITOR—Sydney G. Smith, Esq. (public accountant), 19, Coleman-street, E.C.
LOCAL MANAGER AND PURSER—Capt. Richards.
SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Spargo.

OFFICES.

Nos. 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purpose of working an extensive mineral property, situated immediately to the west of the celebrated Devon Great Consols, which, upon an outlay of £1024, has paid in dividends £945,152, the present value of that property being £688,800.

The geological position of the two mines is identical, and the same lodes pass through the entire length of the sett; it is, therefore, reasonably expected that equally favourable results will be realised.

Upwards of £15,000 has already been expended upon the property in opening upon the lodes and making the necessary erections for a great and permanent mine, independent of which £1500 has been paid to the lord in advance, on account of dues.

The total outlay required to bring the mine into a profitable state of working has been carefully investigated, and cannot exceed £10,000.

The directors have the utmost confidence in recommending this investment to their friends and the public. It has elements of success equal, perhaps superior, to any mining enterprise undertaken since the issue of shares in the Devon Great Consols Mine, adjoining.

Applications for shares to be accompanied by a deposit of £1 per share, and £1 per share will have to be paid on allotment.

The operations at the mine are being carried on with all possible dispatch, under the able superintendence of Capt. Richards.

Application for the remaining shares may be made to the secretary or bankers, from whom prospectuses and every information can be obtained.

THE SOUTH DYLIFFE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY,

Situated in the parish of Penegoes, Montgomeryshire.
Divided into 50 shares of £50 each, fully paid up.
MANAGER—Mr. Thomas Spargo.
OFFICES:—
224 AND 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and working a valuable mineral property, situated immediately to the south of the celebrated and profitable Dyliffe Mines.

The following statistical table, showing the returns of ore from the Dyliffe Mines for the last four years, will best convey an accurate idea of the great value of South Dyliffe:—

Date.	Lead ore.	Lead.	Silver.	Copper.
1860	....Tons 1268	....Tons 963	....Ozs. 8781	The quantity of this
1861	 1191	 899	..... 6293	ore raised, which is very
1862	 2571	 1950	..... 13,930	considerable during the
1863	 1714	 1354	..... 8124	same period, is not stated
				in the returns made by
Total ..	6744	 5166	..... 34,128	the Board of Trade.

The value of the returns for lead and silver in 1864 is upwards of £45,000, and the profits about £25,000.

The geological position of the two mines is identical, and it is the opinion of the best agents in the district that equally favourable results will be realised.

There are several lodes traversing the property, the whole of which can be worked at an easy cost, in consequence of the facilities afforded by the configuration of the ground, the small quantity of water in the rock, the lightness of carriage, and the generally favourable nature of all the work connected with its practical mining; while the evidence of the produce of the lodes, as manifested in the Dyliffe, is unequalled by any mining district in England.

One of the lodes traversing the sett has already been explored to a considerable extent; it is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, and producing large blocks of lead, specimens of which can be seen at the offices of the company. Such discoveries in the rock of this district invariably lead to immense deposits of metal, and great gain to the proprietors.

Operations at the mine will be prosecuted with all possible dispatch, so as to bring it into a profitable state of working as early as possible; and as the ore ground in this country, as traced by the workings in the adjoining mines, come up to the surface sections of the rock, it is probable that a very short time will get the workings into rich and profitable ore ground.

The sett is held under a grant for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-16th.

Prospectuses, with forms of application for shares, may be had the offices of the company.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To Mr. Thomas Spargo, Manager to the South Dyliffe Mines.

SIR,—I herewith enclose you the sum of £ , being the amount of £50 per share upon shares in the South Dyliffe Mines, Montgomeryshire, and request you to forward me certificate for the same as early as possible.

Signature .....
Profession .....
Date..... Address in full .....

THE SOUTH DYLIFFE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that the LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst. By order, T. SPARGO.
March 10, 1865.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WHEAL ESTHER UNITED TIN MINES, NEAR BODMIN, CORNWALL. On the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."

To provide machinery, &c., for farther development, the adventurers offer one-fifth of their interest, in one or more lots. There is ample water-power, the tin is of good quality, and the setts, 1¼ mile east and west, contain seven well-defined lodes. One large lode lately opened on the back has tin enough near the surface to yield profits when drained. The property has been inspected and favourably reported upon by R. N. Ennor, of Featherstone-buildings, Holborn; Capt. Wm. Teague, of Tincroft Mine, Redruth; and other experienced agents.

Further particulars may be known of the purser, Mr. J. H. DREW, Bodmin.

Notices to Correspondents.

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.—Can any reader inform me whether a shareholder in a cost-book mine can legally demand to vote at any general meeting of shareholders, either personally or by proxy, if he is in arrear of call or calls made at any previous meeting?—C. CARKEEK: *Mining Exchange, Camborne.*

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE.—The second paper on this subject will appear in next week's Journal.

IRON ORE.—"C. W."—Iron ore (assayed by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey) containing 60 to 65 per cent. good pig-iron, can be delivered at Swansea or Hull from about 1*l.* 3*s.* to 1*l.* 5*s.* per ton.—J. L.

CLARA UNITED.—Will the manager give his reason for the delay in the promised report upon the alleged discovery at Dolwen? Capt. M. Francis was requested on June 1st to inspect and report on the discovery. A satisfactory explanation might gratify those who took up the reserved shares upon the faith of the discovery "which caused quite a commotion in the district."—INQUIRER.

EAST GUNNISLAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—I was much pleased to find by the Journal of Feb. 18 that, according to Capt. Gard's report of Feb. 15, they had cut a good lode in the adit east of cross-course, worth 20*l.* per fm., ground speedy, and every appearance of a great improvement; but he could say no more about it till the 17th or 18th. I need not say I anxiously looked forward for the Journal of the 25th, but no report. March 4 came, again no report; so I suppose the shareholders are to conclude it has turned out like other great improvements in this most unfortunate mine. However, I should like to ask Mr. Gard, through your valuable Journal, how it is that we are to take in the Journal as the only means of ascertaining how our property proceeds, if not informed a little more often as to its position and prospects?—A SHAREHOLDER.

The letters of "I'll Tell you All" on Mine Management, and "Investigator" on Crowlwm Mine, shall appear in next week's Journal.

GOLD IN WALES—ITS DISCOVERY.—In the letter of "K. R.," published in last week's Journal, for "Britten's machine," read "Brunton's machine."

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares: neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 11, 1865.

The deplorable contest at present subsisting between the ironmasters and their workmen has again directed attention to the question whether, by parliamentary enactments or otherwise, the evils resulting from the frequent recurrence of STRIKES and LOCK-OUTS can be remedied; and in discussing it there are so many and conflicting circumstances to be considered that it is extremely difficult to attempt a solution. That these continual trials of strength between the two factions can be productive of benefit either to the workmen, to the ironmasters, or to the general trade of the country, cannot for a moment be supposed; but to hope that the interference of the HOME SECRETARY, by appointing a commission, or some other body, to mediate between the masters and the men, is, in our opinion, one of the vainest hopes ever indulged in. It is urged that the public will speedily feel the inconvenience resulting from the present struggle, but we opine that all such inconvenience will be very far more than compensated by the lesson it will teach. Presuming that the declaration of the main body of the workmen's Union is sincere, and that the men really desire to end the conflict, what more convincing proof of the impossibility of satisfying the men by offering them merely justice could be demanded than the fact that the puddlers of North Staffordshire do not object to inflict misery, not only upon their own families, but upon the ironworkers and the families of ironworkers in every part of the kingdom, by persisting in the endeavour to enforce a rate of wages which even their fellow-workmen acknowledge to be higher than the position of the iron trade justifies!

It should always be recollected, in considering the subject of Strikes and Lock-outs, that combinations to regulate the price of labour is an institution for the existence of which the men alone are responsible; and that on the part of the masters, Union has been resorted to with the view either of counter-balancing the undue influence of the men, or of securing the abolition of the Union system altogether. "When two fires meet they consume the thing that feeds their fury," and it is but reasonable to hope that the extension of the Union, as in this present instance, to the entire kingdom will convince those by whom the institution was established of the desirability at once to break it down, as more dangerous to themselves than to those for whose destruction it was intended.

The manufacturers, it is said, want wages to be low because the price of iron is low, irrespective of labour being scarce or plentiful, while the men often act quite as unjustly, combining for higher wages while iron is low in price and labour abundant. This assertion is true to a limited extent only, or, in other words, too much consideration is given to the scarcity or abundance of labour in the particular district in which the dispute exists. The fallacious principle of free trade, which would only be excellent if universal, renders it necessary to regulate both wages and prices by the lowest prices at which the article produced can be manufactured in the country or district most favourably situated for producing it, and hence it is that we have not only to consider the abundance of iron workers' labour in a particular district of this country, or even in the entire of the United Kingdom alone, but in the whole of the iron-producing districts throughout the world. The addition of only a few pence per ton to the wages of the men prevents us from competing with foreign iron in many foreign markets; and the addition of only a few shillings per ton would suffice to open even our home markets to foreigners.

It is estimated that the lock-out will stop the distribution amongst the workmen of no less a sum than 120,000*l.* per week, which practically means that at least 100,000 workmen's families are left almost without food, or certainly with not one-half their ordinary resources; yet this is by far the least important feature in the affair, even considered entirely from a point of view in the interest of the workmen. The suspension of working prevents the supply of orders to the extent of more than 50,000 tons of iron per week, and this is ample to produce such an effect upon the market as to cause foreign consumers to seek another market wherein to purchase their iron, and it too often happens that when a new source of supply is once drawn upon the original market is never returned to. It is quite a mistaken notion to suppose either that the masters will be less prejudiced than the men by the suspension, or that the step they have taken was not positively necessary for the protection of their trade, and apart from any consideration of present profits; for, unfortunately, the Belgians can already, and the Germans will shortly, be enabled so successfully to compete with us in almost every foreign market, that compliance with the demands of the men is in many cases equivalent to abandonment of foreign trade altogether. We trust that the time is not far distant when puddling by manual labour will be entirely superseded by some efficient mechanical application, which shall enable us to produce iron as cheaply as those countries wherein labour is more abundant; but, in the meantime, we think that so long as the workmens' Unions continue to exist the masters have no alternative but themselves to combine and resist every strike, whether local or general, by closing all the works in the kingdom.

ON CYANOGEN, AND ITS EFFECT UPON THE QUALITY OF STEEL.—The scientific division of the Belgian Academy of Sciences having proposed to give a gold medal for the best essay on the constitution of steel, at the last meeting of the year on Dec. 16 last, the prize was awarded to the paper bearing the device "*Citius emergit veritas ex errore quam ex confusione.*" This memoir is due to Capt. Caron, to whom the committee awarded 800 francs, in addition to the medal, as an extraordinary recompense for the superiority of the essay. Mr. Stas, the chairman of the committee appointed to examine the treatises, reports that the author, Mr. Caron, proves satisfactorily that Mr. Fremy's opinion of the essential presence of azote in steel is untenable, and demonstrates that iron when passing into the state of steel does not contain a particle of azote more than it had before the conversion, or more than is contained in the alkalis, through the intervention of which the carbon enters into the iron. He con-

that the presence of azote in some steels is due to traces of the azotide, or the azoto-carburet of titanium, which is to be met with in both cast and wrought-iron used in the manufacture of steel. That steel is essentially composed of iron and carbon; that it owes its good qualities or its defects to two different causes acting in unison—1st, to the state of the carbon in the metal; 2d, to the nature of extraneous substances which deteriorate it. When steel becomes bad after being heated several times, this proceeds from its carbon having been burned or separated from the iron, a separation which no tempering can remedy, and which is due to the presence of extraneous matter, principally silicium, which impedes the perfect union of the two substances, and gives to the steel different properties or defects, according to the nature or quantity of such impurity. It appears from this memoir that Mr. Caron is perfectly in accord with Mr. Julien in his views of the constitution of steel, as noticed in the *Mining Journal*, Jan. 14.

THE RIVER WATERS PROTECTION BILL.

During the past fortnight the English mining interest has been startled by the extraordinary clauses found to be embodied in the "River Waters Protection Act," brought in by Lord ROBERT MONTAGU, Sir FITZROY KELLY, Mr. FERRAND, and Mr. HIBBERT, which came before the House of Commons, for its second reading, on Wednesday last.

As will be seen, by referring to Lord ROBERT's opening speech, this bill professes to be founded on the recommendations of a committee that sat last session, and, as far as the general intention of its promoters goes—which is to enforce upon towns the utilisation of their sewage instead of allowing it to flow into rivers—we do not dispute that their object is a good one. But in attempting to carry out an object praiseworthy in itself, although surrounded with difficulty, the promoters of this bill have laid before the House a measure of a more revolutionary character than perhaps has ever before been submitted to a British Parliament.

As the measure has been withdrawn, and as even one of the gentlemen whose name was on the back of the Bill (Mr. HIBBERT) was forced to admit "that its provisions were rather too sweeping," it is unnecessary here to point out the wholesale and arbitrary manner in which it proposed dealing with almost every existing right and interest. We shall confine ourselves to noticing those clauses directly bearing on mining, the immediate effect of which would be to stop every mine in the kingdom. Clause 46 proposed to enact:—

> No person shall, without the consent of the board, cause or permit any foul water or washings, or *foul outflow from a mine*, to flow or run into any river or stream within the jurisdiction of the board; and any person offending against this enactment shall incur a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and a further penalty of forty shillings per day during which the offence is continued.

This, on the face of it, is bad enough, but to understand its full force it is necessary to refer to the interpretation clauses, which define "foul outflow," and "river and stream." According to Clause 2:—

> "River" means a river or stream flowing into the sea, and includes the mouth and estuary of such river and stream, *and the adjacent sea shore to the low water of spring tides.*

According to the same clause, the word "stream" means any *mill, leat*, or artificial or other canal; or any lake, *bog*, or *marsh;* and also the *banks of any river or stream.* "Foul water" and "foul outflow" are thus defined:—

> "Foul water" means water *unwholesome for culinary purposes.* "Foul outflow" means and includes any foul water which has been used in, *or comes, or results from or out of* any mine, or *has passed through any mine or work*, or has been mixed with refuse from any mine or work, and which flows thereout, or *escapes* or is discharged therefrom.

Thus, no water unfit for culinary purposes could, if these clauses became law, be permitted to *escape* from any mine into any stream, or leat, or pond, or bog, or even into the sea itself, above low water of spring tides. It must be quite understood that this does not refer merely to water polluted by dressing operations, but specially includes water *resulting from*, or that *has passed through*, any mine. Thus no water flowing from any adit level, or pumped out of any mine, could be allowed to escape anywhere. We can scarcely suppose that even the draughtsman of this bill deliberately contemplated the stoppage of every mine in the kingdom, but we should certainly be curious to know what he contemplated was to be done with the water—that is, supposing he was aware there was necessarily water in mines. Was it to be barrelled or bottled, and carried out to be emptied on the high seas, beyond the jurisdiction of even an Act of Parliament? Or was it to be evaporated? Under these clauses, indeed, it is clear that even the Bath, Buxton, Cheltenham, and Harrogate waters would have to be got rid of somehow other than allowing them to flow into their adjacent steams, for, whatever be the virtues of those waters, there can be little doubt of their unfitness for *culinary purposes.*

It may be suggested that the intention of the promoters of this bill was that such waters should be purified before being allowed to escape. Without discussing the mere abstract possibility of so dealing with such volumes of water as flow from some of our great adits, or are pumped from such mines as, say, Clifford Amalgamated, it is a most remarkable fact that a large portion of Lord ROBERT MONTAGU's speech was addressed to showing the hopeless impossibility of purifying polluted water by any artificial, mechanical, or chemical process of precipitation, filtration, or deodorisation. Once polluted, according to Lord ROBERT, and the evidence of the scientific witnesses he quoted, water can only be purified by Nature—by application to the land in the case of sewage. To prevent any misunderstanding on this point we shall quote his words, as given by the *Times*:—

> Water might be filtered till it was perfectly clean to all appearance—100 times, even, if they liked, and nothing practically would have been done to remove the pollution.

After quoting the evidence, to this effect, of Dr. HOFMANN and Mr. WITT, he very truly adds:—

> Those gentlemen, moreover, were speaking not of the common appliances . . . but of chemical filtration carried to the utmost extent that science enabled them to reach.

If this be true of sewage containing only organic matters in solution or suspension, *à fortiori* must it be the case with water impregnated with mineral matters. We can scarcely suppose that Lord ROBERT has one sauce for the agricultural goose and another for the manufacturing and mining gander; although we must confess there is some appearance of this being the case, for a little further on he alleges that all the supposed injury done by the Dyliffe Mine could be remedied by an expenditure of 500*l.* In palliation of this, however, it may be only fair to mention that Dyliffe is not only a mine, but a mine the principal proprietor in which is Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P. It would, probably, be asking too much of human nature to expect Lord ROBERT MONTAGU to miss the opportunity of having so fair a hit.

But, although this bill has been abandoned, it behoves the metallic mining interests of the country to take some measures to protect their interests from similar attempts at legislation. If this bill had been at all within the bounds of reason, or proposed working with any reasonable machinery, it would certainly have been read a second time on Wednesday, and then the representatives of the mining districts would have had to fight the objectionable clauses in detail in committee. Taking into consideration the great preponderance of the landed and sporting interests in the House of Commons, it is by no means certain that gravely objectionable clauses might not be carried in the face of all that could be done; and notwithstanding that the statement made respecting the Dyliffe Mine was subsequently characterised by Mr. BRIGHT as almost wholly untrue, it is evident how absolutely necessary it will be to prevent evidence of this class from being embodied unchallenged in the report of the proposed committee. Lord ROBERT, and those who think with him, will, no doubt, have plenty of theorists and nostrum-mongers ready to give—with all the dogmatism of ignorance—the most positive evidence of the feasibility of preventing any "foul outflow" whatever from mines. What the mining interest requires is, that when such a witness is produced—and that there will be some such is an absolute certainty—he may be subjected to a rigid examination under the suggestion of someone practically acquainted with the subject; and that if this should fail in eliciting the truth, rebutting evidence should be forthcoming. When the report is issued, and being acted on, it is too late to contradict evidence. We shall return to this subject again next week, when we shall discuss in more detail the question as to how far rivers are really injured by mine workings, how far this is inevitable, and how far it is preventable. In the meantime, we should suggest the formation of a committee, composed of a few of the leading practical men connected with metallic mining. The name of Mr. JOHN TAYLOR (who during the last week has taken the most active part in making known the dangerous nature or Lord R. MONTAGU's Act) is, of course, the first to suggest itself. Mr. THOMAS SOPWITH, F.R.S., who has also been active in this matter, and also in combatting some objectionable clauses in the Tyne Improvement bill, would be a fitting representative for the North. With these gentlemen, and (say) Mr. W. WILLIAMS (Tregullow), Mr. W. A. THOMAS, of Devon Consols, Mr. LONSDALE BRADLEY, Mr. WALTON, and a few other representative men, a committee might be formed, under whose watchful vigilance and influential position the metallic mining interest might feel secure against any rash attempts at amatuer legislation.

AURIFEROUS QUARTZ MINING—No. III.

BY THOMAS BELT.

When the quartz has been reduced to the required size by stamping the process of amalgamation commences, the affinity of gold for mercury being almost universally taken advantage of for the extraction of the former. It may be as well to state at the outset that patent amalgamators are, without any exception that I know of, useless. One of the commonest errors fallen into in a new gold mining country is the erection of ingenious complicated machines, with the expectation that they have only to be set to work with a charge of the reduced quartz to ensure the extraction of the gold. Machines will not answer without skilled superintendence, and with skilled superintendence, complicated and costly machines are not needed. The extraction of gold from auriferous quartz is effected by the careful and intelligent supervision of very simple appliances, controlled and directed by a regular system of testing the waste products.

I have found it best to commence the amalgamation in the stamp coffers, and I apply the mercury in the following manner:—Whatever kind of amalgamator is used it will be found that some mercury will pass over from it in a finely-divided state, and if small bars of wood, or ripples as they are called, are placed across the launders below the amalgamator this mercury will collect in them, along with some of the roughest and heaviest of the waste. And in the machines for treating the concentrated sulphurets some of the mercury will always be broken up, and be mixed with the heaviest of them, from which there will be great difficulty in separating it. Instead of attempting to separate it, I merely wash off the lighter waste over ripples, or with a dolly-tub, and put the remainder containing the broken up mercury, and also the contents of the ripples (which may be cleaned up every 24 hours), amongst the quartz as it is fed into the stamps. The minute particles of mercury are mixed throughout the quartz, and attach themselves to the gold as soon as it is exposed by the action of the stamps. Distributed through the mass of broken quartz, and continually agitated by the pounding stamps, they seem to search out and seize hold of the particles of gold. However flaky and light the gold may be, when it once gets weighted with a small globule of mercury it is not easily washed away, and its subsequent retention in the amalgamators is almost ensured.

In one instance, 2 cwts. of very rich picked quartz was stamped up with some waste containing broken up mercury, and the gratings opened as soon as it was well broken, and though some of the pieces were still as large as marbles, every one containing visible gold was found to have mercury attached to it, and no free gold could be found by washing the stamped stone in a Californian dish.

Mercury is not generally used in the stamp coffers, but from the result of my own practice I strongly recommend it. As far as I am aware, I was the first to apply it in the manner described above.

If this plan be followed the free gold is at once formed into amalgam, and easily secured by any simple form of amalgamator. By free gold, I mean that which has been exposed by stamping, and the term is used in contradistinction to the nearly impalpable gold concealed in the sulphurets, which is generally obtained by a separate process.

The pulverised quartz is carried by the flow of water down the wooden shoots from the stamps to the amalgamators, of which there are a great variety in use. To all others, keeping in mind that the object is to obtain the free gold, and leave that contained in the sulphurets for an after process, I prefer stationary troughs charged with mercury, into which the stamped quartz and water fall from a sufficient height to keep the surface of the mercury clear. These troughs are made of sheet-iron, strengthened with wrought-iron bands. They are 3 ft. long, 6 in. wide, 4 in. deep in the front, which is furnished with a projecting lip, and 6 in. deep at the back. They are charged with 60 lbs. of mercury, and set under the shoot from the stamps, so that the water and quartz have a fall of 10 in. to the bottom of the trough, which, with an outlet 4 in. high, will, with a proper supply of water, keep the surface of the mercury clear. The water must be regulated so that the quartz in the trough is kept quite loose and moving. There are generally two troughs to each set of four stamps, placed one above the other, but more can be used if necessary. When they require to be changed, those in use are lifted out, and fresh ones placed in their stead, and a very short stoppage is necessary to clean up.

Below the amalgam troughs are ripples, in which collect the small particles of mercury washed over from the troughs. These ripples may, as before stated, be emptied every 24 hours, and their contents put through the stamps again along with the quartz. In this way the loss of mercury will not exceed 1 lb. for every 100 tons of quartz treated.

From the amalgam troughs and ripples the pounded quartz is generally carried over blanket tables, which effect a rude sort of concentration of the sulphurets, and also catch any minute particles of mercury or gold that may have passed the troughs and ripples. The crushed stone from each set of four stamps is spread out over 8 ft. of blanket surface. The tables on which the blankets, or lengths of coarse flannel or baize, are spread has a fall of 1 in. per foot, and the blankets should be changed every two hours.

The treatment of the concentrated minerals from the blankets will vary according to their character. If they do not contain a notable proportion of auriferous sulphurets, or where the quartz has been calcined before stamping, they may be treated with advantage in revolving barrels, in which they are placed with a charge of mercury, and set to revolve for from two to four hours. The barrels are emptied into launders, which convey their contents to conical washing vats, in which are beaters, driven by a small water-wheel. The mercury and amalgam collect in, and are drawn off through an iron tap at the bottom, whilst the lighter waste is washed off through holes in the top. The heavier waste, which will still contain some mercury mixed through it, is passed through the stamps again with the quartz. When the quartz contains a large proportion of galena, or of blende, the revolving barrels should not be used, as it is found in practice that the mercury is broken up into infinitesimal particles, and the utmost difficulty experienced in getting it together again. It is then better to treat the concentrated waste in flat circular pans, with revolving mullers, but the treatment is as varied as the nature of the material, and no directions can be given that will supersede the skill and judgement of the operator. It is best at first to put up only amalgam troughs and ripples, then, by assay, to find out whether sufficient gold remains in the tailings to pay for further dressing, and, if so, to adapt the apparatus specially to the nature of the material operated upon.

In another paper I will give the treatment of auriferous sulphurets and arseniurets of iron, and describe the method of testing the waste products.

IMPROVED MOTIVE POWER FOR RAISING WATER, AND OTHER USEFUL PURPOSES.—The invention provisionally specified by Mr. John Harvey, of Pall Mall, consists in certain improved arrangements of machinery or apparatus whereby motive power may be obtained and applied. The apparatus consists of a cylinder of iron, closed at top and bottom, and of any suitable dimensions according to the power required. The cylinder is divided midway by a fixed plate or disc, held in position by means of angle iron and rivets or bolts. Above and below the disc, and midway between the covers of the cylinder and the fixed disc, is a moveable plate or piston, the two being connected by a vertical piston-rod, passing through a stuffing-box in the centre of the fixed disc. The cylinder is fixed or supported in a vessel by means of a suitable foundation and standards, to which it is bolted, and an air-tight valve is applied at each of the upper divisions of the cylinder, formed by the fixed and moveable discs and the top plate or cover. The bottom of the cylinder receives two elbow pipes, the horizontal portions being in opposite directions, the inlet or suction pipe being towards the bow of the vessel, and the force or exit pipe towards the stern. In each upper chamber a mass of tow, cotton, or other fibrous or filamentous material is placed on the upper and lower side of the moveable disc; it is held there by a wire-work holder or netting, or in lieu of a mass of material a sheet of thick fibrous absorbent material may be applied. The action of the apparatus is this:—From a suitable receptacle or reservoir a supply of petroleum, spirits of wine, oil, rectified spirits of wood, naphtha, turpentine, or other rapidly combustible hydrocarbon, is conveyed by a pipe to the upper or lower chamber, according as the moveable disc or piston is situated; thus, if the piston be at its highest point the hydrocarbon must be supplied to the under chamber. A small lamp or jet of flame is affixed at the exterior of the cylinder, communicating by a valve with the interior; by this means the material satuated with hydrocarbon suddenly bursts into a flame and consumes the air. Suitable eccentric or tappet gearing opens and closes the valves alternately, and the under one being closed and the upper one open, it will follow that the piston will descend to supply the vacuum created by the combustion, and the upper chamber will receive the external air from the open valve. When the piston has thus descended the operation is reversed, the upper chamber is supplied with hydrocarbon and ignited, the upper valve is closed, the lower one opened, and the piston rises; the lower moveable piston must, therefore, on rising, tend to create a vacuum in the lowermost portion of the cylinder; the water, consequently, from the suction pipe will enter from an inlet clack valve, and will rise to about 32 ft. if required, according to the purpose for which the apparatus is constructed, but if for propelling vessels by hydraulic propulsion, a sufficient body of water is received by the lower chamber, and on the descent of the lower piston this water will be ejected through the exit valve and pipe out from the stern of the vessel. These alternate actions of suction from the front of the vessel and of pressure at the stern will both obviously cause the vessel to be propelled in a forward direction. By a modification in the arrangement of the valves the suction and force pipes may be reversed; by this means also water may be forced to any desirred elevation for the supply of reservoirs and towns. The same apparatus is also applicable as a substitute for the steam-engine to drive any description of machinery, by lengthening or extending the piston-rod in an upward direction through a stuffing-box in the cover or top of the cylinder, and attaching the same to a beam or crank, whereby the reciprocating motion of the piston may be converted into a rotary movement.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

MARCH 9.—The question of the "Lock-Out" now absorbs all attention, and monopolises all conversation on trade subjects. The weekly meeting of ironmasters at Wolverhampton, on Wednesday, presented a scene very suggestive of the strife which has now begun. The masters met, as usual, opposite the Swan Hotel, a most windy place, from which every one among them would be grateful to be removed by the police; but old habit leads them to congregate there, despite the colds and rheumatism which many ascribe to these weekly assemblies. On the opposite side of the street was a crowd of men, whom the lock-out renders idle, watching the masters' countenances, as if to read in them the probability or otherwise of any relenting in their decision. Neither spoke to the other, and the only result of their occupying their respective positions was to impede the passage of the public. Just so does this struggle operate. Capital, machinery, brains, and skill of hand are no longer productive; the general public finds its action impeded by this unnatural strife, and the two opposing interests stand apart, sullen, and resolved that neither will yield first. There is one single hope which arises from a contemplation of this sad spectacle, which is that such an illustration of the result of combinations to influence the rates of wages may open the minds of men and masters to accept any hopeful proposal for adjusting by wiser means, free from the evils which attend these combinations, the market value of the wages of artizans.

With very few exceptions indeed the ironmasters have closed their works this week throughout South Staffordshire. In Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire the notices do not expire until Saturday next, and, so far as information reaches the committee here, the lock-out will be enforced in that district. The masters seem very decided in their resolve to persist until the North Staffordshire men yield, and the answer of everyone almost is—If we yield now, we may as well close our works.

The North Staffordshire men appear equally determined to persevere in resisting the reduction. At a meeting on Thursday last they resolved to hold out, and they also decided that the whole of the North Staffordshire men in Union should connect themselves with the Brierley Hill executive, instead of, as at present, some with that and some with Gateshead. On the other hand, at a meeting at Brierley Hill, on the following day, it was decided that, as the North Staffordshire men had refused to adopt the recommendation of the Brierley Hill meeting that they should return to work, they should be cut off from the association, and the officers of the respective districts were directed to inform the men in their districts that if they in any way contributed to the support of the North Staffordshire men on strike they would lose all right of membership. A letter, very sensible and moderate in tone, has been published from the secretary of the Millmen's Association, disclaiming all participation in the strike, expressing detestation of strikes in general, and concluding with the remark, "We consider that the ironmasters who locked out numbers of men who have done everything to avoid unpleasantness, are not acting according to the golden rule."

The question naturally arises, "Will the ironmasters, if satisfied with the *bona fides* of the resolution of the Brierley Hill and Gateshead executives to discountenance the North Staffordshire strike in every way, re-open their works?" The answer, as yet, is that they will not; and, as a reason, they say that the executives, even if they honourably mean what they profess, have ceased to be able to control the men, who protest against their decisions, and that if the works were re-opened, aid would go to the North Staffordshire men, in spite of the executives. The men say that if the lock-out should continue they will not go in except at the rate of wages prior to the reduction; whilst some of the masters, both in North and South Staffordshire, urge that another 10 per cent. should be taken off. This view is not, however, endorsed by the more prudent of the masters. There are efforts being made to induce the men locked out to emigrate to the United States, whilst support is being sought from the Unions and other trades. We can only hope that, on both sides, the dispute may be reconsidered, and that the country may be saved the terrible loss of wealth, and the sad gain of mutual dislike, which a long-protracted dispute of this nature engenders. The North Staffordshire men are, it appears, clearly wrong in their resistance to the 10 per cent. reduction, but that the masters are justified in a general national stoppage of their works is very questionable indeed.

Four men, whose deaths are but too likely to be followed by that of a fifth, lost their lives at the Clough Hall Colliery, Kidsgrove, last week, in a very fiery mine, known as the Bull Hurst Mine. The explosion was caused by firing a shot to bring down a portion of a pillar, which, according to Mr. J. Rollinson, the manager, ought not to have been done. Mr. Wynne, the Government Inspector of Mines, who had examined the works the day after the explosion, made a report of such examination, which he read to the jury, as follows:—"The explosion at this colliery occurred in the Bull Hurst Mine, one of the most fiery seams in this district, and well known to be so. Some years ago, when first driven into, there was an explosion which killed several men, and it was then closed. The air goes down the chain-pit, and up a pit on the hill, near the tunnel, and without any drifts has to travel about 2000 yards, there being no furnace or other means used to increase the velocity of the air. On the day in question, all the men appear to have been at their work in their proper places, but one or more of the butties proceeded to thin a pillar in the old drift, as an easy method of sending out a little extra coal; and although this pillar must have been in a very shattered state, put a shot into it, the blaze from which would, no doubt, fire the gas. Now, it was wrong to put a shot into this drift at all in the state it was in, and madness to fire a shot after what Birks had seen. I found the mine full of gas, and evidently large quantities being given off, without one quarter sufficient air to meet the requirements of the first general rule. The doors are all single, and in one case a loose sheet, which allows of great leakage, leaving the upper drifts at all times in a dangerous state, and I have no hesitation in saying that lamps have been made to do duty for defective ventilation. To this cause, and that sad want of discipline which the evidence discloses, is mainly owing this dreadful calamity." The verdict of the jury was one of "Accidental Death."

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

MARCH 9.—The staple trades of the district continue in a fairly satisfactory state, and there is no lack of employment at either the iron or coal works. The ironmasters have some good orders on the books, but it cannot be said that anything like activity is evinced in the trade. Many predicted that once the threatened lock-out was determined upon, orders would flow in rapidly, from an apprehension that there would be a prolonged strike. Has this expectation been realised? Every member of the trade would no doubt reply in the negative; and, in fact, buyers are as exacting as ever as to prices, and will not deliver specifications except at the lowest market quotations. This clearly shows that the assertions of the advocates of the North Staffordshire turn-outs, as to an increased demand, are not borne out by facts. The following are the present average quotations:—Rails, 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* 5*s.*, free on board; and bars, 6*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* In tin-plates there is no change to report, low prices still prevailing. The steam and house coal collieries are in regular employ, and there is a good demand. Mr. Baliey is having some trouble with his colliers at Nantyglo, in consequence of a dispute as to the reduction in wages, and all the underground hands have given a month's notice.

A discussion of a rather important character took place at the Newport Town Council, on Tuesday, in reference to the propriety of presenting a petition in favour of the South Wales Direct Railway bill. The new line, if carried out, will lessen the distance from South Wales to London 25 miles, and to Southampton 50 miles. Mr. Lyne and Mr. G. W. Jones held that the scheme would be injurious to the ports of South Wales, for it would be the means of taking the coal direct from the collieries to the metropolitan and West of England markets, instead of being brought down for shipment to Newport, Cardiff, Swansea, Llanelly, and the other smaller ports, as was the case at present. Mr. James Brown, on the other hand, maintained that the new line would be of great advantage to South Wales. Out of 5,000,000 tons of coal sent annually to London, South Wales, the Forest of Dean, and Somersetshire only contributed about 230,000 tons, or less than 5 per cent. of the total. The superior qualities of Welsh coal were generally admitted, and the district was nearer to the metropolis than either the North of England or Derbyshire coal fields, but in consequence of the inadequate railway facilities, and the high tonnage rates for carrying coal, only a small quantity of Welsh coal found its way to the London market. If this line were carried ont they would be able to compete successfully with the Northern colliery proprietors in the metropolitan market, and their collieries, instead of depending so much on wind and tide, would be kept in regular employ. He contended that whatever benefited the mineral districts of South Wales, benefited the ports as well. Upon a division it was determined, by a majority of eleven to two, to petition in favour of the bill.

Messrs. Fothergill and Co. contemplate, it appears, to construct a railway along the mountain land behind Thomas Town, Merthyr, with the view of con-

necting Pen-y-darren with the Plymouth Works. Mr. David Llewellin has been entrusted with the carrying out of the project, which is an indication that Mr. Fothergill is determined to fully develope the resources of Pen-y-darren Works.

The following letter has been received by A. Bassett, Esq., the late President of the South Wales Institution of Mining Engineers, which we are requested to publish:—

"*Coal Trade Office, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Feb. 27*, 1865.—Sir: I am instructed by the Council of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers to formally acknowledge and thank you for the invitation to the members to make South Wales the locality for a special meeting of the Institute, to be held at some period of the present year. Having done this, I am to add that having given the kind invitation (of which you were the medium, together with others) their special consideration, the council have felt themselves compelled, by pressing and important reasons, which they could not at present overlook nor disregard, to select Manchester for the locality of such proposed meeting. Whatever regret many members might feel in coming to this decision, it seemed unavoidable, under the immediate circumstances. You will please convey this their feeling, on this occasion, to any members resident in your vicinity, and believe me to be your faithful and obedient servant, "THOMAS DOUBLEDAY."

"A. Bassett, Esq., C.E., Tredegar Mineral Estate Office, Cardiff."

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

MARCH 9.—The great topic in all circles just now is the "Lock-Out" in the Iron Trade, and the crisis which will ensue if it be continued for any lengthened period. Most of the works were closed in these counties on Monday, and the men are now walking about the streets in groups. Numerous interviews and meetings have taken place, and in the great majority of instances the men have acceded to the terms proposed by the masters, but as the North Staffordshire men had not returned to work, the masters felt that they were bound to act up to the resolution, and keep their works closed. It is a desperate and solemn contest, and must end, if not in breaking up the Union, in materially weakening it. The case of the working men who have quietly submitted to the reduction, and who are notwithstanding locked-out, is considered an extremely hard one. This view is admitted by the masters, but they feel that the struggle now actually at work has been impending for years, and that a determined and resolute effort is necessary to crush the Union, and to silence those noisy leaders who have been long creating dissatisfaction amongst the men, and who have been the chief means of bringing about this unfortunate lock-out. The strike is very unpopular in these counties, and much unpleasantness has been created amongst the men generally. The allowance to the North Staffordshire men has been 10s. per week, and in some districts the levies have been as much as 5s. per week per man. Everything connected with the lock-out is very unsatisfactory, and the men locked out regard it as extremely hard upon themselves. This unfortunate state of things has almost paralysed the trade, and orders are given out with extreme reluctance, and those which do come in the market are only for immediate requirements. There is an amount of uncertainty pervading the iron trade, which is acting prejudicially to its interests. In Yorkshire very little notice is taken of the movements of the Union men, and the appeals for their support have been but moderately responded to. For machine tools, locomotive stock, and rails there is a brisk enquiry.

The limited liability company movement appears on the increase. The Tapton Coal, Coke, and Iron Company has just been registered, with a capital of 200,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each. This company have secured the minerals at Lowford which were originally won by the late George Stephenson, the eminent engineer. The general plant was sold some few years ago, but the coke-ovens remained. The coal produces an excellent coke; and as the colliery adjoins the main line of the Midland, as well as the canal, there are great facilities for rapid transit.

The fouling of our rivers by colliery operations is a subject which of late has occupied some attention; and at the Assizes held at Derby, on Monday, an action was brought by Mr. Beastall against the Oakerthorpe Colliery Company for fouling a stream. On the case being called on a lengthly consultation took place between the counsel engaged on both sides, and terms were arranged.

The activity in the Coal Trade continues unabated, and will remain so for some time, unless the lock-out should become a protracted event. In that case the coal trade will be materially affected by the diminished consumption at ironworks. Prices are very firm, particularly for the hard or steam coal. A stereoscopic picture of the Blue John Mine has been taken by Mr. A. Brothers, F.R.A.S., by aid of the magnesium light, giving an exposure of five minutes. The negative was slightly fogged, owing to the lenses not having been wiped when descending from the cold atmosphere of the surface into the mine, which is some 300 t. 400 ft. below it. The dense fumes of magnesia caused by so long an exposure prevented another trial.

The applications for Letters Patent include—the Rev. W. R. Bowditch, Wakefield, for improvements in carburetting gas, improvements in the preparation of hydro-carbons for carburetting gas, and improvements in treatment of alkali which has been used to purify coal oils, shale oils, petroleum, and other mineral oils; Messrs. Daniel and Jas. Morris, of Haslingden, and Joseph Morris, of Ramsbottom, for improvements in apparatus for coupling and uncoupling railway wagons or carriages; Mr. Wm. Clulow, of Sheffield, for improvements in the manufacture of sheep shears; Mr. Joseph Whitley, of Bowman-lane, Leeds, for improvements in casting steel railway wheel tyres; Mr. Thos. Turton, of Phœnix Works, Sheffield, for an improved machine for shaping files or other blanks, by means of dies fitted into vibrating jaws; Mr. Abraham Akeroyd, of Bradford, for an improved process and apparatus for dyeing and preparing cotton, worsted, and silk warps; Messrs. Samuel and William Smith, of Keighley, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for combing wool and other fibrous substances.

The Mill Dam Mine is thus reported upon by the manager:—I am glad to report very favourably of the mine this week. In my statement to the general meeting on Feb. 14, I said there was every possibility of the ore continuing to put down to the 65. We have now got the pump through that I spoke of, and I am glad to say that my expectations are verified. We have nine stopes at work, and I have very little doubt we shall raise 60 tons next measure.—ANTHONY BROCKLEHURST.

The local stocks and shares have not been in much demand during the week. Bank stocks have been enquired after, but a dulness has pervaded other shares, the new limited liability companies not excepted.

Lead mine shares are literally a drug in the market.

SHEFFIELD.—There is not much improvement to notice in the state of trade here during the week. The French market continues to yield moderate orders, especially for steel and tools, though in cutlery and plated ware an average trade is done. With several other continental states a fair business is being done, and, though business with India and Australia is less brisk than it was some short time ago, those markets are yielding fair orders, especially for cutlery of various kinds, and plated ware. The home trade continues to be rather unsettled. Orders are generally small for finished goods, but moderately good in the heavier branches of trade, especially for the northern markets. The ironworks here were closed on Saturday. The men had agreed to withhold all further support from the men on strike in North Staffordshire, and applied that under these circumstances the sins of the North Staffordshire men might not be visited upon them. The masters admitted the hardship of locking out their men, but considered themselves bound by the understanding come to at the meeting of ironmasters to close their works until the North Staffordshire men resumed work at the reduced prices.

IMPROVED REVERBERATORY FURNACE.—Reference was made in the *Mining Journal* of Sept. 24 to an improved furnace, invented by Mr. E. B. Wilson, of Parliament-street, being constantly in use at the factory of Messrs. Moreland and Sons, and we understand that it has now been adopted by the Glasgow Iron Company. This company consumes about 3000 tons of coal per week, and the saving of fuel which the new system promises to effect in the event of its being applied throughout the works must be an important consideration. Mr. Wilson has also been operating on furnaces at the Blochairn Ironworks, and at Motherwell. It is stated that the invention can be applied to a puddling-furnace at a cost not exceeding 4*l.* The bottom of the furnace being made quite close, the door formerly used tor putting in fuel is sealed up, and in its stead an aperture is introduced in the top, at the end farthest from the chimney. Through this aperture the fuel is passed, the feeding being so managed that the passage is kept full of small pieces of coal. It is on this opening also that the furnace depends for its draught, the only air allowed to enter being that which passes through the interstices of the coal.

IMPROVED HELICAL TURBINES.—Mr. J. E. Stevenson, hydraulic engineer of the Broadway, New York, has invented an improved turbine, which combines the helical curve with the Jouval wheel proper in a neat, compact, and portable form. The helix is so constructed that the velocity and force of the water acts upon all the buckets at once; the *vis viva* of the water is not loss by friction on the sides of the helix before acting on the wheel. The step is made of hardened steel, and is of peculiar form; it is placed above the wheel, resting on a stationary spindle inside the hollow shaft, which the wheel is keyed to, thus doing away with the large wooden step below the wheel, which causes a loss of power by friction. In the hollow shaft is an opening suitable for oiling and adjusting the step, and also for regulating the height of the wheel to the helix by means of a screw and nut, so as to prevent loss of water from leakage. There can be no loss of power by the rubbing at the periphery of the wheel, caused by the lateral wear of the step, as in common scroll wheels after running a year or two. The power of the wheel can be perfectly regulated by the gate, and when machinery is thrown on and off an ordinary governor will keep a uniform speed. These wheels are applicable to all mill powers, and the inventor claims that when properly put up and geared 80 per cent. of the useful effect will be obtained. The inventor having had 12 years' experience, and being long connected with extensive works must have given him an ample opportunity of removing the defects usually complained of.

REDUCTION OF GOLD ORES.—Referring to Dr. Crace-Calvert's paper on this subject, read before the British Association, and published in the *Mining Journal* of Oct. 22, a correspondent of the *Mining and Scientific Press* of San Francisco (Mr. T. Rowlandson) complains that Dr. Calvert's experiments were not conclusive, because the percentage of gold put into the artificial mixture was too high, and that sulphides, tellurides, and seleurides were absent, though they are not always so in nature. He contends that the mixture proposed by Dr. Calvert cannot be applied without producing hydro-chlorine (muriatic acid), which, on coming in contact with the sulphides present in the ore, will occasion the evolution of hydro-sulphuric acid, which possesses the property of precipitating gold from its solution, and rendering it again insoluble, thus undoing what would be effected by the chlorine volved. There exists also some other minor practical difficulties.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

In connection with the Belgian coal trade we must note that orders have singularly fallen off of late. It could not be otherwise, as the advanced period of the season causes this slackening, which is remarked annually. At the same time, we must say that the deliveries made are considerable, as well by water as by railway, that operations in the mines continue active, and that no further stock is accumulated at the mouths of pits. In the Couchant de Mons it is only fine coal which cannot always be advantageously disposed of, and the stock of which accumulates a little. There is not much of a novel character to note as to the tone of the Belgian siderurgical market. Negociations for new contracts for rails are being laboriously pursued, but it is difficult to find a contract in which business can be done on suitable terms. Several Spanish railway companies are in urgent want of rails, but in the financial circumstances in which Spain is placed at present it is not always possible to arrive at an understanding as to terms, and this is what has happened of late. It is the same in almost every other direction. Belgian works are not understood to have concluded any other contract for rails beyond that noted last week, which is on account of the Turin and Savona Railway. As a matter of news, we may note that one of the blast-furnaces of the Pommerœul establishments, which belonged to the Bank of Belgium, but which have just been transferred to a private company, will shortly be again put in activity. There works are situated on the Escaut, at a distance of about ½ mile from a railway, and a junction line will be established by the new company. The blast-furnace will be supplied with minerals from the Tournaisis district, which is situated in the neighbourhood. At Charlerol the demand for refining and casting pig has been tolerably well sustained of late. Irons continue neglected, with the exception of some special articles. It is the same at Liége; the only transactions which have been indicated there have been concluded between Liége producers and the proprietors of Charlerol works. These last will, probably, seek a large part of their pig among their neighbours. The annual report of the directors of the General Company for Promoting the Commerce and Industry of Belgium, to which some reference was made last week, observes:—"We showed in our last report that the depreciation noticeable in the price of coal was the inevitable consequence of an exuberant production; and we at the same time expressed a hope that all companies, struck with the truth of this, would moderate their extraction, so as to bring it within the requirements of consumption. We have been deceived in our expectations. It was easy to come to an understanding upon the total quantity which the customers of the basin of the Couchant de Mons required, taking account of the successive extension of the consumption; but, when the question came to be discussed how this quantity was to be divided among all the companies, each sought to maintain the faculty of extending its own production, while at the same time it required that that of its neighbours should be diminished. Our efforts have failed before these irreconcileable pretensions, and the causes of the fall in prices still continuing, the results of the past year (1864) have been generally almost as deplorable as those of the four preceding years. Happily, however, towards the close of the year circumstances came to our aid. The exhaustion of all the supplies—a winter which announced itself as likely to be precocious and rigorous—an abundance of money succeeding a financial crisis—and a certain revival of industrial activity, all contributed to revive the price of coal, and to facilitate its sale. The stocks on hand were soon cleared off, and the hope may now be entertained that in the course of the year which has recently commenced the too-long sufferings of the majority of our colliery companies will be at least attenuated, if they are not altogether terminated. Important conventions having been recently concluded between the Produits du Flénu Company and that of the Couchant du Flénu. The first of these companies aimed by the terms of its statutes at the working of 20 beds or veins of coal, and its duration, although long, was thus limited. On the other hand, it was recognised by all mining engineers that the mineral wealth extending below these 20 beds could only be worked economically by the deepened shafts of the Société des Produits, so that negociations were undertaken at several periods with the Société du Couchant du Flénu, in order to acquire from it the part of the Ostenne concession, which is situated under the perimeter of the Produits. These negociations have at last terminated in an arrangement favourable to the interests of the two companies, and the Produits has virtually acquired from henceforth a title to a concession of almost illimitable duration. The Monceau-Fontaine and Martinet Colliery Companies had constructed, at great expense, private railways to unite the points of extraction with the State lines and navigable communications. In consequence of arrrangements concluded in 1864 with the Central Company, the working of these private lines has been assumed by it on favourable terms. The Monceau-Fontaine Company, while preserving the advantages which it sought to secure, will obtain a return on the capital which it has been obliged to devote to these junction lines, extending altogether over a length of about 9½ miles. The position of the Bousu and St. Croix St. Claire Colliery Company has been the object of our solicitude. All the information collected confirms us in the opinion that the affair is good in itself, that the united concessions, which it is proposed to work, are among the finest of the Couchant de Mons, and that the coal which they comprise is neither more difficult to extract or sell than that of the majority of the neighbouring mines. But during the last few years, which have been unfavourable to coal production generally, the Société de Bousu has had all the more to suffer, in that it has not been able to compensate by a large extraction for the insufficiency of the selling prices. Some temporary accidents have aggravated this state of affairs. Thus very heavy expenses have been incurred for ventilation works, which are now in a perfect state. A considerable quantity of land—the acquisition of which had been adjourned for a long time—has also been necessarily purchased and paid for. A rather grave lawsuit has been, fortunately, terminated by an equitable arrangement. We must thank the administration of the Bousu Company for its constant efforts to increase production, and arrive at satisfactory results. We are confident that these efforts will be crowned with success."

Transactions at St. Dizier offer very little interest; the prices current are those previously reported. Charcoal-made pig has realised 4*l.* 12*s.* per ton; rolled iron, first class, 8*l.* 12*s.* to 8*l.* 16*s.*; beaten iron, 10*l.* 4*s.* to 10*l.* 12*s.*; and machine, No. 20, 9*l.* to 9*l.* 4*s.* per ton. Paris advices state that the manufacturers of iron-wire have adopted an augmentation of prices on the scale established between numbers, which will in future be 16*s.* for the first *passe*, and 12*s.* 9*d.* for the others. Several commercial disasters have provoked this decision, which was urgently desired. It should, perhaps, have carried the scale to 16*s.*, at which point it stood formerly. We have mentioned an intended meeting of forgemasters and representatives of metallurgical industry at Paris. Notwithstanding the statements made in the *exposé* of the empire as to the flourishing position of French metallurgy, a doleful picture was sketched at this meeting of the situation of that branch of French industry. No definitive decision was arrived at by the meeting. It was, however, agreed to seek the re-establishment of the classification of rolled irons with a margin or scale of 8*s.*, and also to maintain a plus value of 8*s.* on irons of fixed length. Departmental meetings must be held in the various groups in order to secure the general adoption of these terms. It results from the *exposé* of the empire that the quantities of pig-iron, steel, copper, tin, &c., imported into France from England last year compared as follows with the corresponding quantities received in 1863:—

	1864.	1863.
Rough pig.....Tons	25,531	128,663
Iron in bars, and rails	254	2,426
Iron plates, &c.	1,013	1,895
Other irons	305	3,148
Steel in bars	476	925
Steel plates	243	456
Other steel	328	247
Copper mineral	1,825	1,451
Pure, beaten, and rolled copper	8,781	11,418
Rough tin	2,260	1,893

The imports thus decreased very considerably last year. It may be interesting to recapitulate their comparative value in the two years:—

	1864.	1863.
Rough pig	£112,320	£580,520
Iron in bars, and rails	1,920	19,840
Iron plates, &c.	39,920	53,200
Other irons	7,360	15,400
Steel in bars	16,160	31,440
Steel plates	9,720	18,240
Other steel	26,440	19,640
Copper mineral	72,920	58,040
Pure, beaten, and rolled copper	810,000	1,051,640
Rough tin	293,720	246,120

The total value of these imports last year was thus 1,390,480*l.*, while in 1863 it was 2,094,080*l.*, showing a considerable contraction of operations in 1864.

Among the dividends announced we may note that of the Falnuée Collieries Company for the second half of 1864, which is at the rate of 1*l.* 4*s.* per share; that of the Mulhouse Gas Company, which is at the rate of 1*l.* 4*s.* per share; that of the Rive-de-Gier Collieries Company, for the second half of 1864, which is fixed at 5*s.* 10*d.* per share, &c. The latest returns as to the operations of the Belgian General Company for Lighting and Heating by Gas, which has works at Prague, Tournai, Louvain, Charleroi, Chemnitz, and Marchienne-au-Pont, besides others in construction at Catana, Sienna, and Rimini, is as follows:—Quantity of gas sold in September, October, November, and December, 1863, and January, 1864, 76,521,913 English cubic feet; in September, October, November, and December, 1864, and January, 1865, 85,106,953 English cubic feet; showing an increase of 8,585,040 English cubic feet, or 11·21 per cent.

Transactions in copper continue restricted to the immediate requirements of consumption, and prices display, in consequence, but little firmness. At Paris copper has sustained previous quotations with difficulty, English making 88*l.*; Chilian, 82*l.* 16*s.*; and Corocoro mineral, 86*l.* per ton. The Havre market remains extremely quiet as regards Chilian: no other transaction is noted than the sale of 25 tons old copper, imported quite recently from Nassau; this lot has been run off at 84*l.* 8*s.* for red, 56*l.* 4*s.* for yellow, and 74*l.* for bronze. The German market remains inactive; at Hamburg the demand is insignificant; previous rates have, however, been maintained without change, and the same may be said of the Cologne and Stettin markets. At Berlin affairs have been almost nil. There is less and less activity observable as regards transactions in tin. An Amsterdam report on the course of affairs in February at that centre says:—"We terminate a month which, without having involved great activity in affairs has, nevertheless, been distinguished by some fluctuations. The official declaration that only one public sale is to be held during the current year (in June) has suddenly changed the aspect of the market. Holders have raised their pretensions, and sellers are only found at 59¼ fls. and 60 fls., a price which seemed likely to maintain itself, and at which several affairs were included. At the same time some far-seeing holders saw that the advance was not a real and serious one; after some days of indecision a retrograde movement set in, and towards the middle of the month the article fell to 56½ fls. It rose, however, again to 59 fls., paid to enable pressing wants to be met, and it closed definitely at 57 fls., at which price Banca is now quoted at Amsterdam and Rotterdam. During the month about 1300 ingots of Billiton have changed hands at 55 fls. to 56 fls.; the present stock of this tin is about 2400 ingots. The state of the stock generally was as follows, Feb. 28:—

	1865.	1864.	1863.
Stock, Jan. 31 .....Ingots	62,677	70,373	60,405
Deliveries in February	4,987	9,190	8,665
Stock, Feb. 28	57,690	61,183	51,740

The stock for the approaching sale, Feb. 28, 1865, was 132,246 ingots, as compared with 88,460 ingots, Feb. 28, 1864, and 86,234 ingots, Feb. 28, 1863." The Paris market has been quiet, and prices have been nominal; Banca has made 100*l.*; Detroit, 96*l.*; and English, 95*l.* per ton. Tin has been neglected at Hamburg, and lots with deliveries at a future date have been obtainable at a slight fall. At Berlin, Banca is maintained with some firmness. There has been no modification at Stettin and Cologne; some lots have, however, been run off on those markets to meet the requirements of consumption. In consequence of a falling off in orders, and an absence of demand, lead shows a certain downward tendency. The demand has not been very active at Hamburg; at the same time, prices have been maintained without change. This has also been the case at Berlin, where business has been done at former rates, only to meet current daily wants. The Cologne and Stettin markets have been very quiet; previous rates have been nominally maintained. Lead has been rather pressingly offered at Paris, and shows at that capital a further downward tendency; rough French has made 20*l.* 16*s.*, and Spanish 22*l.* 16*s.* per ton. The Rotterdam market has remained without change. The Hamburg market has been rather more animated of late; the navigation has been re-opened. The favourable advices received from Hamburg have revived the Breslau market. At Paris, rough Silesian zinc remains nominally at 20*l.* 4*s.* per ton.

THE TIN TRADE—ITS POSITION AND PROSPECTS.

A strange fatality seems to be hanging over the Tin Market. At the beginning of February the Dutch Trading Company announced the postponement of their sale from March to June. This, combined with peaceable rumours from America, caused a favourable reaction of about 4*l.* per ton. We ventured to predict that this advance would be of short duration, and our anticipations have again been fully verified. Operators came gradually to the conclusion that it was of no great importance whether the Dutch Trading Company sold their tin a few months sooner or later, and determined to take advantage of the temporary spurt; but buyers very quickly retired, and we have gradually receded 3*l.* per ton. Even the interview of President Lincoln with the Southern Commissioners, and the consequent hope of peace in America, could not rouse the article from its lethargy, for on the very day on which this news arrived the only business reported was about 10 tons of Straits, at the current value of 89*l.* per ton. During the whole of the past month the demand has been almost entirely for home consumption and export. Had it not been that the Dutch holders held their tin above its legitimate value in comparison with Straits and English, our holders would have found it very difficult to sustain the price as well as they have done, and at the same time secured a large a consumption. The most astonishing feature is the continued supply of tin from Singapore and Penang, as the reduced quotations which reach us from there by every mail appear to have no effect in arresting shipments; while we also hear there are about 100 tons of tin afloat from Japan to London. If we look towards Holland, we find the new arrivals to be about 45,000 slabs in excess of last year, while the deliveries for the commencement of the year amount to only half of what they were last year; in spite of these facts the Dutch market is kept up through the tenacity of holders, who stick to this tin in hopes of better prices at some future day. France and Italy are our best customers for Straits, but Germany, though slow in recognising its suitable quality, already begins to appreciate its value, and as long as the Dutch holders keep their Banca about 1*l.* per ton above that of Straits, we feel sure continental consumers will come to this market more regularly than heretofore, for they will find no difficulty in obtaining their requisite supplies at a moderate price, and we can state it as a fact that it only requires consumers to know how to treat fine Straits to render them independent of Banca, when there is so extravagant a difference in value as at present. The quantity of tin here and in Holland on Feb. 28 was as follows, compared with the three preceding years:—

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
	Slabs. Tons.	Slabs. Tons.	Slabs. Tons.	Slabs. Tons.
Stocks in Holland....	57,690=1845 ..	61,183=1950 ..	51,740=1610 ..	40,401=1[illegible]
Arrived for next sale..	132,246=4240 ..	88,460=2830 ..	86,234=2680 ..	105,876=3[illegible]
Stock here	3264 ..	2507 ..	2489 ..	1[illegible]
Total tons ..	9349	7280	6779	[illegible]

The quantity of tin now afloat for England is 1235 tons, against 638 tons last year; and to the Continent 83 tons.

ENGLISH TIN.—There has been no official change during the past month; the demand for both refined and common has been of average character, and the prices realised from 3*l.* to 3*l.* under smelters' quotations.

STRAITS.—At the commencement of February the price advanced to 91*l.* cash and 1*l.* full prompt, but the market found little support from the general body of operators, and as soon as tin was offered for sale buyers withdrew, and holders had to accept lower prices. By the middle of the month Straits was obtainable at 89*l.* cash, but before the close of the month 88*l.* was accepted for large parcels case, and with prompt closing sellers threw. A parcel now shipping at Singapore has also been sold at 88*l.* with full prompt after arrival here.

BANCA has been entirely neglected, and the consumption here is curtailed as much as possible, prices being too high. Early in February it stood at 94*l.*, advanced to 95*l.* and even 97*l.* for small lots, since which there has been no business done, prices being quite nominal. As regards Holland, the peaceable rumours from America, and the postponement of the sale from March to June, caused the market there to advance from 56*l.* to 60 fl.; within a few days it fell back to 56½ fl., from this it again advanced to 59 fl., but once more declined to 57 fl. sellers, the present nominal quotation. The official returns from Holland are as follows:—

	1865.	1864.	1863.
Stock on warrants, Jan. 31, 1865 .....Slabs	62,677	70,373	60,405
Delivered during February	4,987	9,190	8,665
Stock on warrants March 1	57,690	61,183	51,740
Arrived towards next sale	132,246	88,460	86,234

The arrivals of tin in London during February have been—Straits, per "Golconda" 5512 slabs; "W. Simpson," 41; "St. Oswin," 1143; "Isabella," 3503; "Warren Hastings," 629; Banca from Holland, 698: total, 11,526 slabs. Making since Jan. 1 into London—

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Banca .....Slabs	1,188	3,250	4,555	1,088
Straits	14,975	6,954	6,674	18,927
Total	16,163	10,204	11,229	19,975

We estimate the present stock of tin in warehouse here at 3264 tons. The export of tin from Penang from Dec. 23 to Jan. 23 was—to Great Britain, 4232 pekuls; to Continental Europe and America, *nil.* Price $20 30 c. From Singapore, during the same period, the shipments have been—to England, 2139 pekuls; Continental Europe, 0 pekuls; America, *nil.* Price $21¼. The import and export of tin during the month of December last and the year ended 1864, compared with 1862 and 1863, has been as follows:—

	Month ended Dec. 31.		Twelve months ended Dec. 31.		
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1862.	1863.
Import .....Cwts.	20,311 ..	12,154 ..	14,785	87,873 ..	54,559 ..
Export—Foreign	825 ..	2,680 ..	7,074	21,668 ..	22,701 ..
" English	6,562 ..	9,891 ..	6,501	82,085 ..	88,309 ..

TIN-PLATES.—A little more business has been done during the past month, both in coke and charcoal, although at reduced prices. The manufacturers still complain about the unsatisfactory state of the trade. Many makers are working for stock, in anticipation of a better demand. First-class charcoal are quoted at 26*s.* 6*d.* to 27*s.* 6*d.*, second quality from 24*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.* 6*d.*, f.o.b. Liverpool. Common qualities of coke range from 20*s.* 9*d.* to 21*s.* The declared value of tin-plates exported during the month of December last and the year ended 1864, compared with 1862 and 1863, is as follows:—

Month ended Dec. 31.			Twelve months ended Dec. 31.		
1862.	1863.	1864.	1862.	1863.	1864.
£72,312	£111,724	£75,981	£1,212,665	£1,309,673	£1,34[illegible]

VON DADELSZEN AND NORTH.

NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

A general meeting of members was held in the rooms of the Institute on March 2. In the absence of the President, the chair was taken by Mr. J. B. SIMPSON. Several new members were elected, and the minutes of the council read. Letters were also read from Mr. Andrew Knowles, President of the Manchester Geological Society, and Mr. Dickinson, relative to the special meeting of the institute proposed to be held in that city. It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Berkley, seconded by Mr. Southern, that the meeting be held in Manchester in the early part of July next, subject to the approval of the Lancashire and Cheshire Coal Trade Association; and that the secretary be instructed to send particulars of the proceedings at the Birmingham meeting to the President of the association. The discussions on Mr. Hedley's paper on the Coal Field of Nova Scotia and Mr. Howse's on the Boundary between the Millstone Grit and the Mountain Limestones were postponed.

Mr. G. C. Greenwell read an interesting paper on "The Rating of Coal Mines." The writer introduces his subject by remarking that the principle of rating coal mines is contained in the Parochial Assessment Act, 6 and 7 William IV., c. 96. It is there enacted that no rate for the relief of the poor should be of any force which should not be made on an estimate of the nett annual value of the property rated—that is to say, of the rent at which the same might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, free of all usual tenants' rates and taxes, and tithe commutation rent charge, if any, and deducting therefrom the probable annual average cost of the repairs, insurance, and other expenses necessary to maintain them in a state to command such rent. The writer proceeds to show that this is not the principle on which coal mines are ordinarily rated; and then submits for the consideration of the Institute a proposal whereby the principle may be applied so as practically to meet every case, and to avoid the anomalies to which its general use has hitherto given rise. It is submitted that a mine should be viewed in the same light as a house or a factory, and that all peculiar circumstances should be completely discarded. It is suggested that the rateable value of a colliery should be based on such rent as would be given to a landlord for the immoveable plant necessary on the average of the whole kingdom to produce the quantity of coal worked at any given colliery. It appears from Mr. Hunt's Statistics that the average production is about 30,000 tons per colliery per annum. It is assumed, for the sake of argument, that the average depth of the collieries is 120 fathoms, and that the average cost of shafts, engine-houses, and other immoveable plant necessary to produce 30,000 tons per annum is 10,000*l.* House property usually produces 6 per cent., and the same percentage is applied in this case for assessment, which would produce 600*l.* per annum. Still applying the custom of rating houses to collieries, a reduction might be made of one-sixth for repairs, &c., thus making the rateable value of collieries 500*l.* per annum for every 30,000 tons of coal raised. Thus a colliery producing 150,000 tons per annum would be rated at 2500*l.*, and one producing 300,000 tons, at 5000*l.* The writer considers the plan here suggested to be easy of general application, and at the same time consistant with the Parochial Assessment Act, and calculated to avoid what has been, and as at present conducted will always be, a fruitful source of litigation and annoyance. Some general conversation then took place on the subject, after which the meeting broke up.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—At a recent meeting of the executive committee, at the offices, Corporation-street, Manchester, Mr. W. Fairbairn, C.E., in the chair, Mr. L. E. Fletcher presented his report, which referred to the transactions of the association for two months, during which period there were examined 536 engines and 809 boilers. An explosion occurred to a boiler of the plain cylindrical egg-ended, externally fired class, at a colliery. The explosion is attributed to shortness of water. Another explosion to a boiler internally fired, and of ordinary Cornish construction, having a single furnace flue, is attributable to the dilapidated condition into which the boiler was allowed to fall through neglect. An explosion occurred to the boiler of a locomotive colliery engine, causing the death of one person and serious injury to another. At the inquest the Coroner stated it appeared that everything about the boiler had been in perfect order, and that the iron was good, and indeed a little better than usual. It certainly cannot inspire confidence to be told on the occurrence of a fatal explosion that the boiler, so far from being weak, was stronger than the average

Whether such evidence as this is not calculated to promote rather than prevent steam boiler explosions, and to provoke that Government interference with the use of steam—at present free and unfettered—which it is so desirable to avoid, may be recommended to the consideration of the witnesses at the inquest. An explosion, by which one person was killed and another injured, occurred to a boiler of the ordinary Cornish construction, at a mine. It had been lying idle for some weeks, undergoing repairs to the shell, and the explosion occurred as steam was being got up for the first time after their completion, and before the safety-valve had been seen to blow off, or the communication to the other boilers had been established by opening the junction valve. The cause of the explosion is thought, will be found in the large size of the furnace tube—3 ft. 9 in.—and in the fact of its not being strengthened either with flanged seams or encircling hoops, &c. This explosion may, in addition, be fairly regarded as another illustration of the importance of equipping every boiler with a duplicate safety-valve and an independent steam pressure gauge. Besides the foregoing, none of which were under the charge of the Association, the engineer reported four other explosions, from which three persons have been killed and ten others injured. An explosion, by which one person was killed and five others injured, happened at a flax-mill. The boiler was internally fired, and of single flue Cornish construction, having flat ends, strengthened with gusset stays. It was about fifteen years old, and 20 ft. 3 in. long, having a diameter of 5 ft. 3 in. in the shell, and 3 ft. in the furnace tube. The thickness of the plates, both in the cylindrical part of the shell and flat ends, as well as in the front portion of the furnace tube, was ⅜ inch, while in the remainder—the back part of the flue—it was 5-16 inch, the ordinary working pressure being 55 lbs. on the square inch. While it may be stated that the explosion resulted from over pressure of steam, yet that pressure can scarcely be termed excessive, since a well-made Cornish boiler of the size of the exploded one would have safely sustained it; so that the explosion might, perhaps, be more correctly, and far more expressively, attributed rather to the weakness of the boiler than to the pressure of the steam. An explosion occurred at a silk-mill, by which one person was killed, and another seriously injured. The boiler was of wagon construction, and externally fired. The explosion resulted from excessive pressure of steam, caused by the imperfect action of the safety-valve, in consequence of its inferior construction and its neglected condition. Another explosion caused injury to four persons, but fortunately no one was killed. The boiler was of the ordinary Cornish class, being internally fired, and having a single furnace tube. The explosion appeared to be due to thinning of the plates from external corrosion at the seating, where, in consequence of leakage from a roughly-bolted patch, the plates were so corroded, for the length of the three feet longitudinally, as to be nearly eaten through in pieces, and hence the primary rent from which the explosion sprung. Competent inspection would have prevented this explosion, which was due simply to external corrosion consequent on neglect.

THE METALS.

All human intelligence seems to fall short of the power of foreseeing the fluctuations of the Metal Market, and all speculation seems doomed to disappointment when forming its plans in order to meet the contingencies of that trade. In the short space of three years a change has come over the prospects of the tin miner that seems to have pretty nearly landed him into the slough of despond. Three years ago the price of a ton of tin was, in round numbers, from 70*l.* to 80*l.*, now it is from 55*l.* to 60*l.*; and almost simultaneously with the action of this depressing influence the great copper mines of Cornwall in their lowermost stages have been worked into formations of tin, while some of the old tin mines, such as Wheal Vor, have disclosed immensely valuable ranges of that metal. We are not aware that the uses to which tin has been put in the various kinds of manufacture into which it enters have in any way fallen off. It does not appear that the consumption of the world with regard to it has in any way declined, but still the fact is patent that this great staple, this most valuable commodity, has almost suddenly fallen in value about 20*l.* per ton, or to only 75 per cent. of the value it maintained only three years ago, and we can hardly fail to discern in this state of things the fact that the supply oversteps the demand; and another fact is equally obvious and persistent, which is that if the supply goes on increasing, while the demand remains stationary, the unfortunate depression must still be carried to a lower stage. It appears from the best and from the unanimous authority of the county on this subject that the quantities of tin ground opened in the different mines of Cornwall are immense; the great tin stopes of the deep districts of Redruth, Camborne, and Breage seem perfectly inexhaustible, and sufficient to feed the world for centuries, if not to nauseate it altogether. But while we describe the calamities falling upon that great and worthy section of our people, the sons of toil, heroically engaged in a struggle for life in the vast dark caverns of Cornwall, we must not omit to say that some of the courses of tin are of such superlative worth, that great profits can be, and are being, made from them even in the present state of the tin mart; but, at the same time, we cannot fail to observe that in order to do this the miner must be injudiciously eating up the fat of the carcass. But what is the remedy, and how is it to be applied? Possibly an isolated spectator may see more of the currents and eddies of the battle than those actually engaged in the strife, and if we were asked to devise a scheme to take this part of the community through this passage of cloud and trouble, we should counsel our friends to abstain from working for the present even the rich mines for profit, proceeding only to take out sufficient ground to meet the cost. In lodes of only moderate produce we should deem it wise to suspend as much of the working, even to the stopping of machinery, where it can be done without serious damage to the mine, as possible; and in new speculations, where masses of metal of great value come to the surface, and where these formations are intact below, as we are informed is the case in Great Wheal Metal and other places in the great old localities of tin, we should say put up your engines, and make ready for when altered circumstances shall harbinger you success. It must be patent to everyone that if this plethora be abated, and if the supply become stinted, the patient will soon breathe freely, and tin miners will meet their merited reward, and tin mining assume its just bounds in the varied sources of industry in this great country.

We would also say a word to the gentlemen engaged in introducing capitalists to the mining world. It is this, that if they would be a little less plausible, and a little more just, and give every district the share of patronage it deserves, without unfair predilections to Cornwall or Wales, without partiality, *inter se*, to tin, copper, or lead, they would do a great deal better for their clients and themselves; and in case of unforeseen depressions in one branch of the metals a steadfastness, or even rallying in the other branches of this commerce might compose a cushion on which the supporters of the falling material might come down without danger. We hope that in case certain of the mines of tin are obliged to give way, that the population interested in them will find remuneration for their labour in the copper mines, although in some measure these hopes must prove futile, from the fact that the copper formations have in certain instances been superseded by tin ground below. There is, however, another ground of hope. The railway now reaches from one end of the land to the other: travelling is cheap, and every part of England is almost equally a home to its children. The great iron and coal districts are open; warm-hearted men, of wide intellect, are stepping out from the exclusiveness of any particular business, and helping their fellow-men in the great and unlimited business of the world. For an example, look at Mr. Bright, putting aside the narrow views of those who fear to join in the common work of the country, he has boldly entered into lead mining at Dyliffe. By Mr. R. Hunt's Statistics, we see that this mine in 1858 yielded 318 tons 15 cwts. of lead ore. and 500 ozs. of silver; in 1860, 1248 tons of lead ore, and 5781 ozs. of silver; in 1862, 2571 tons of lead ore, and 13,930 ozs. of silver; and from that time to this the quantities of these metals have continued augmenting, and the profits increasing.

If tin had some stiffening influence in it, such as gold, bearing the same relation to it that silver does to lead, we should never hear of these unfortunate declensions to those whose business it is to pursue it; but as this is not the case, why cannot the brokers say to their friends—Gentlemen, we have other places besides Cornwall; we have the great clay-slate formations of Wales, where the less valuable metal of lead is fraught with the precious metal of silver, and in the mines of which for the last 30 years the fluctuations have been little, the returns of metal large, and the profits constant. But no such districts as the rich metalliferous and argentiferous slates of Cardiganshire have been pointed out as the rock on which the mining ship has been most likely to split. It would be well to let this state of things remain a bugbear no longer. Give to every district the fair meed of praise for the valuable qualities it inherits, and we should have much less of unfortunate mining speculations, of people ruined by the fall of tin, or being thrown into fits of extasy or fits of depression by the fluctuation in the standard of copper. England is wide enough and rich enough in which to employ her capital without unnecessary disaster. The investor should be taught to invest widely, and to extend the basis of his operations. In this there is certain and perpetual safety, The far-seeing Mr. Bright does not complain of his prospects: he has selected his ground, and acted upon it like a man, and he has his reward.

In the same neighbourhood we hear that there are other discoveries, on lodes that bid fair amply to repay the outlay upon them. Investors are busy in possessing themselves of the stock; and if we had the power of the brokers, we think we should be inclined to intimate to our friends to go and do likewise. The Cardiganshire slate formation, extending into Montgomeryshire, and over an area of 600 square miles, has always been noticed as the silver-bearing province of this kingdom. 160 years ago the Esgair-hir Mines, almost adjoining Dyfngwm, a mine with a large formation of metal on the Dyliffe lode, was, in consequence of its riches, named the Welsh Potosi, and partly from its supposed similarity to the great Potosi silver mine in America. The Statistics of 1862 show that one group of mines in this slate returned in that year upwards of 3500 tons of lead ore, and 14,127 ozs. of silver. If a selection of mines under one management could do this, we hold that there is great hope, since only 20 mines are working in an area containing 80 mines, in which formations of ore of different qualities have already been found cropping out at the surface. With these facts before us, we surely ought to hear less of depression in mining affairs.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF ARIZONA AND SONORA.

As California is now universally recognised as the gold region of North America, so at no distant period will Arizona and Sonora be known as the silver region of that continent; and, although the recollection of the invariably unsatisfactory termination of all Californian enterprises carried on with British capital is not calculated to aid in inducing the English capitalist to invest his funds in developing the mineral resources of the district in question, it will be generally interesting to know what progress is being made by the Americans, and what are the prospects of success. A volume* well calculated to afford all the information upon the subject likely to be required has just been issued, designated a third edition, but really so nearly re-written and enlarged as to be worthy of consideration as a new work. The chief object of the book appears to be to introduce the Mowry Silver Mines to the notice of capitalists, and much care and skill have been exercised in attaining it; a secondary object is to prove that the recent political movements in the United States Congress are simply the carrying out of suggestions long previously made by the writer. But, apart from this, there is given much general mining information connected with the district, and it is of this that we shall give a brief sketch. Sonora, for the most part, is mountainous, watered by several small rivers, abundant in mineral wealth—in fact, it is considered one of the richest of the Mexican dominions. There is a sufficiency of agricultural land to maintain a large population; but the true richness of Sonora consists in its mines of silver and gold, and the great facilities for raising stock. The mines at present are but little worked, owing to the Apaches and revolutions; but, labouring under all these disadvantages, she is still able to export annually several millions of dollars in silver bars and gold dust, large quantities of stock to California and the territory of Arizona, also flour to the adjoining state of Sinaloa. The most famous mines and mining districts are those of Alamos, situated in the district of that name, and property of the Almadas, Gomez y Urrea; mine of Subiate, near Hermosillo, property of the Monteverdes; "mineral" of San Xavier San Marcial, St. Teresa de Jesus, property of Ynigo, Cubillas, and Co.; the famous mine or mineral of Babacanora, at present worked by a French company; mine of Baramachi, the richest mine discovered within the last two years, having yielded £1000 to the 9 cwts. of ore, and very abundant in ore—at present the yield is not so great; mine of Corral Viejo, gold, silver, and lead; La Cananea, silver, copper, and lead; La Guachuca; Las Planchas de Plata. The mines in the hands of the Spaniards yielded enormous profits to the miner; they were men of indomitable enterprise, who employed capital and science, and spared no expense to succeed in their adventures—whereas the Mexican is poor, without energy, and too lazy to trust or help himself. Formerly, Sonora the rich was a proverb; now, Sonora the poor is a stubborn fact—but not from the want of the elements of richness.

In the Sierra del Oregano veins of ore, rich in silver, are known to exist, from the fact of ore being found in several parts of the mountain. Many capitals have been invested and lost in speculations utterly worthless; but a small one invested in making a good search and prospect of this mountain would not be lost: this statement he makes after years of mining experience. He refers to the declaration of Ward, that the statements respecting the mineral riches of the North of New Spain (Sonora, including the Gadsden purchase, Chihuahua and Durango) are not exaggerated, and continues that gold dust has been found in abundance in the placers of San Francisco la Cienga, Las Llanos, Quisabaquita, St. Perfecto; and Soal is famous for its gold mines, also Cocuspera and Baba Seco; in the district of the Pueblo of Cucurpe gold is found in abundance; during the rainy season in Baguachi, district of Arizpe, it is also found in quantities which pay well. In a word, Sonora, considered in a mineral point of view, equals, if not surpasses, the richest country in the known world, and only requires capital, peace, and a liberal Government. The new territory of Arizona, which formerly belonged to this state, is considered by the Sonoranese to be the richest portion of their country. In a report made to the Viceroy of Spain during the early settlement of the province of Arizona and Sonora it is stated that a scientific exploration of Sonora, with reference to mineralogy, along with the introduction of families, will lead to a discovery of gold and silver so marvellous that the result will be such as has never yet been seen in the world. Commenting upon this, Mr. Mowry remarks that the Spanish race have but just touched these treasures; it remains for the American people to make good the prediction.

From 1859 to 1864 the progress of Arizona was rapid and satisfactory; but the troops were mostly infantry, and almost useless to pursue or punish the Apaches. The small cavalry force in the territory, although most ably handled, was entirely unable to make a campaign with decisive results against the Indians. In spite of this serious drawback, new mines were opened, and capital obtained in the East for their development; the farmers flourished, and built permanent improvements, and each year showed a decided advance upon the last. The change came suddenly, and without warning. The overland mail was withdrawn, then the troops, and the settlements in the valleys succumbed to the attacks of the Apaches. The mining interest suffered at the same time; partly through the cowardice of agents and superintendents, partly through the faults of eastern directors, the various silver mines in Central Arizona were temporarily abandoned, and Mr. Mowry was left with a handful of men, who were willing to share his fortune, and, if Fate so willed it, be the last Americans in the territory to fall by the lance or arrow of the Apache. They not only survived, but they built up a great work in the heart of the country, thoroughly demonstrated the great value of the mines, and, what is more and better, proved conclusively that the Apaches are no obstacle to working in the territory, compared with the great result to be accomplished. It is sufficient proof of this that he did not lose two hours' work in ten months on account of the Indians. Some valuable lives were lost, but it was by recklessly disregarding his repeated injunctions and directions.

Mr. Mowry considers that the immense advantage Sonora and Arizona have over California and Nevada for the development of mineral wealth is the low price of labour—50 cents to $1 per day, paid in great part in merchandise, at large profits. Both Arizona and Sonora will bear the most searching scrutiny, and will reward the enquirer. It is as well to say here, he continues, that capital in large sums is needed for the successful prosecution of silver mining. This is a condition precedent which must be fully accepted; but with less capital than anywhere else greater results can be obtained in the countries in question, and it appears Mr. Mowry is not the only one who entertains this opinion, for Mr. Caleb Cushing, quoting a well-known author, observes that Porter, in his "Progress of the Nation," shows how the augmented demand for British coal and iron, by reason of the introduction of steam as a motive power, and that of railroads saved Great Britain from bankruptcy during the generation next following the close of her protracted struggle with Napoleon and France. He looks to the mineral resources of the States, not of iron and clay only, but of gold, silver, mercury, copper, lead, and zinc, as the most probable means of salvation in the years next after the conclusion of the present unhappy civil war.

Mr. Mowry's work is one that will be read with interest by all who are desirous of seeing the development of the mineral resources of Arizona and Sonora, and the extirpation of the Apaches. It displays a thorough acquaintance with the district referred to, which, although apparently not hitherto so remunerative as could be desired, affords an ample field for the employment of capital, provided large sums are at disposal, without which Mr. Mowry seems to regard silver mining as unattractive. The book contains several favourable opinions upon the Mowry mines, and is written in a readable and popular style, which cannot fail to secure it patronage.

* "Arizona and Sonora: the Geography, History, and Resources of the Silver Region of North America." By SILVESTER MOWRY. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.

FOREIGN MINES.

SANTA BARBARA.—Captain Bryant, Jan. 26: Reduction Department: Stamped from Dec. 20, 1864, to Jan. 20, 1865—No. 1 shaft and bottoms, 234 tons, yielding 1022 ozts.=4·36 ozts. per ton; No. 2 south bottoms and adit level, 375 tons, yielding 1168 ozts.=3·1 ozts. per ton: total, 609 tons, yielding 2190 ozts.=3·6 average. Sand re-stamped, 180 tons; refuse stone, 100 tons: total stamped, 889 tons. The greater portion of the sand from re-stamping sand and refuse stone was amalgamated with No. 1 stone; hence the higher produce, as shown above; but this would not be sufficient to account for the rise. The stone from No. 1 in the past month has yielded better, and that from No. 2 rather less; yet, on looking at the stone previous to stamping, there is no perceptible difference. In the bottom of the mine we have got in all the timber necessary for the present, or at least all that will materially interfere with the raising of stone, and I hope to be able to increase the quantity from this part. The lode at the shaft is 5 ft. wide, which makes it rather narrower, averaging from 6 to 9 ft. in width. In the south bottoms the lode is about 9 ft. wide; we are progressing favourably with getting in the timber over the bottoms. When this is completed we shall be in a position to get more hands to work southward from our present stopes, at and above the adit level, and expect an increase from this source also.

ALAMILLOS.—The report of the agent, to Feb. 25, states that there is a fine lode in the bottom of San Francisco shaft, worth 3½ tons per fathom. The sinking of Cologan's shaft is resumed. In Esteban's winze they have not yet reached the lode on the north side of the slide. Antonio's winze is going down in a very open, promising, and productive lode, worth 2 tons per fathom; they have begun to sink this for the third level: it is off the lode. The tribute department is looking well; but, unfortunately, old workings are met with at several points close upon the back of the second level. The weather is now very fine, and the dressing and other surface-work is progressing satisfactorily. They estimate the raisings for March at 100 tons.

FORTUNA.—The agent's report, dated Feb. 25, states that Henty's shaft is holed to the 90, and will be got ready for drawing away the stuff forthwith. The lode in El Clavel sump-winze is split into small branches. In Los Salidos Mine the 90, west of Andre's winze, is still in the elvan course, and very hard for driving. In Juares' winze the lode is declining in value. Castra's winze is situated west of Saez winze, and in advance of the 65; it is going down in a fine course of ore, worth 4 tons per fathom.

LINARES.—Feb. 25: Pozo Ancho Mine—South Lode: West of Engine-shaft: The 110, west of No. 138 winze, has opened a good piece of lode in the past month, but has fallen off during the past few days. In the 61, west of Santana's winze, the lode is worth 2 tons per fm., but getting smaller. The lode in the 51, west of Crosby's, is disarranged. We have made several trials in the past month, and the part we are now operating on is of a kindly appearance. In the cross-cut north from Crosby's shaft the ground is hard and wet.—East of Engine-shaft: The lode in the 110, east of engine-shaft, continues very small, and the ground hard. In the 95, east of No. 144 winze, the lode is 5 ft. wide, spotted with lead.—North Lode: In the 85, east of No. 135 winze, the lode is improving in appearance, and contains good stones of lead.—Shafts and Winzes: In San Tomas shaft the men are making satisfactory progress. At Warne's engine-shaft we have fixed a penthouse and completed the preparations necessary for sinking to the 75, which work is undertaken, and will be forced on as fast as possible. Field's shaft is slightly off the lode, consequently its value will not be known. The lode in No. 145 winze is large and strong, but less productive than it was.—General Remarks: The tribute department has yielded a fair quantity of ore during the past month. The weather is now fine for surface work, which is being carried on very regularly. We estimate the raisings for March at 350 tons.

CAPE COPPER.—The superintendent writes, Jan. 17, that the latest reports from the mine show that everything has gone on well at Ookiep, that the extraction has been well maintained, and that more could be done but for the want of hands; At Nababeep an improvement in No. 1 trial level has been reported, and Capt. Clemes' anticipations of the very successful result attending this work are stronger than ever. The trials at Ookabeep have not resulted in any discovery of ore. There was no material change in Spectakel, but the quality of the ore had somewhat improved, and the ground appears to be better for working in the bottom. The cost sheets show an extraction from Ookiep of 384 tons, averaging about 25¼ per cent., and from Spectakel 62 tons, averaging nearly 31 per cent. The bill of lading was enclosed for 607 tons of ore and regulus shipped to Swansea, per *Conqueror*.

RHENISH CONSOLS.—George Sweet, March 4: Bleibach: The great severity of the weather during last month greatly hindered our progress. Christiana wheel was idle more than a fortnight, and we had considerable difficulty to keep Bleibach wheel going. The weather is now mild, and hence I hope to make better progress. The winze sinking on the north lode is now in sandstone, but it has made no difference to the regularity of the lode, except its underlie is not altogether quite as much as it has been. The lode is quite as good as at any time since we commenced sinking, but the water is so much increased that it is impossible to sink for the time any deeper. Since the sandstone has made no difference to the regularity of the north lode, I am disposed to think that the branch found in the 10 lachter plat is not the south lode. If the south lode does keep its ordinary underlie, there must be a cross-cut of 5 lachters from the 10 lachter plat to intersect it. The end driving west on the north lode is without any material alteration. I expected to have seen the sink (this sink is not yet in communication with the pumping shaft) dry at Christiana before now, but very little water finds its way through the Grandsche, in the cross-cut driving from the bottom of Astley's shaft. We may, consequently, have to cross-cut the lode before adit workings can be relieved from water. There is above 2 lachters more to drive, in order to reach the lode. As soon as the lode is intersected I hope to greatly increase our returns.—James Watt: The lode in the eastern end has much improved, but the western end is not altogether so productive as it has been. We have tried to draw the water out of the old shaft, and drained it to about 3 feet of the bottom, but could sink it no deeper. It is a question to me whether the old level, west of the engine-shaft, is on the same part of the vein. We intend now to put up a rise from the bottom to the old level, for the purpose of letting down the water, and holing to the old workings. The engine works well.—Fahrenberg: We have cross-cut the new lode several lachters to the west of where it made the branch of ore, but have found it poor. We have still a good branch of ore in the stopes in the back. We can do but very little to the stoping of the bottom, on account of the water.

PONTGIBAUD.—W. H. Rickard, March 2: Roure: Richards's shaft is now sunk 16 metres below the 80 metre level, and we hope by the end of the present month to be deep enough to commence cutting plat in the 100 metre level. The 80 metre level north is in a large lode, of kindly appearance, but without any ore to value. The same level, south of shaft, is being driven by the south of the lode. The 60 metre level south yields ¾ ton of ore per fathom. The same level driving south of cross-cut, north of shaft, on Emily's lode, opens tribute ground. The lode in the 40 metre level, south of Agnes' shaft, is disordered by slidey ground, and poor. The 20 metre level, south of Virginie's shaft, is looking kindly, and yielding ⅛ ton of ore per fathom. In the adit, south of the same shaft, we have been hindered by the beginning of a new stope, and a great accumulation of stuff. The stollern south is being resumed; the lode is poor. Our stopes in this mine yield about the usual quantity of stuff. The tribute pitches are also much the same in value on the whole.—La Grange: In the 40, north of Nosky's shaft, we are cutting into the western wall of the lode, but have met with nothing of value yet. The 20 metre level, north of the same shaft, is unproductive. The adit north continues in disordered ground. We have a level driving south of the No. 1 stope, in the back of the adit level, which opens good ground, worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. Our tribute pitches in this mine yield well. The repairs of Nosky's shaft are now nearly completed, and we hope to commence fixing bearers for the plunger-lift in the 40 in a few days. The adit cross-cut, west from La Rancoule, has entered into stiffer ground, making the progress more difficult, but requiring less timber.—Mioche: Nothing has been done in the 100 metre level for the last week, because of the breaking of one of the shaft-rods. The tribute pitches in the bottom and back of the 80 yield a quantity of low-price stuff. The clearing and timbering of the adit north, on the No. 6 lode, go on well, and we hope to clear to the end this month. The adit cross-cuts west are both in hard sparey ground.—La Brousse: The sinking of Basset's shaft continues to go on well; we are down 42 metres 70 centimetres from surface, and if all goes well we shall be deep enough for two 20 metre levels below the present one in three months from this time. The shallow level, south of the little shaft, is poor. The pitch in the back turns out well.—Pranal: The 70 metre level north is in a strong lode, letting out an abundance of water and gas, and yielding stones of lead and blende. The 50 metre level north is in hard ground, and the lode poor. The same level, on the eastern part of the lode, yields ¼ ton of ore per fathom. The rise in the back of this level yields ⅛ ton of ore per fathom. The 30, north of cross-cut, on the same lode, yields ¼ ton of ore per fm. The same level south is unproductive. The 8 metre level north is in very hard and spare ground; the lode is very small and poor. The trial cross-cut, west of No. 2 lode in this level, has entered harder ground. Our tribute pitches are not quite so good, on the whole.—Surface: Our dressing during the past month has been carried on with great difficulty at Roster. At La Rancoule, we have been hindered by frost and snow one-third of the month, and the slime-dressing at Barbecot has also suffered from the same causes. Our samplings have amounted to 231¼ tons.

LUSITANIAN.—March 1: The lode in Taylor's engine-shaft is worth 3 tons per fathom. In the 90, east of Taylor's, the lode is worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the 90, west of Taylor's, is 1½ ft. wide, with a branch of ore worth ¾ ton per fathom. The lode in the 80, east of same shaft, is regularly improving, being now 8 inches wide, yielding good stones of ore. In the 80, west of Taylor's, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of flookan. The lode in the 70, east of River shaft, is composed of quartz, flookan, and small branches of ore, but not enough to value. In the 70, west of Taylor's, the lode is 1¼ ft. wide, composed of flookan. The ground in the 60 cross-cut, north of River shaft, is hard for driving. In the 60, west of Slide lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, spotted with lead. In the 50, west of Slide lode, the lode is composed of quartz. The lode in the 38, west of Perez' shaft, is composed of quartz, flookan, and stones of ore. The lode in the 28, west of Perez' shaft, is 15 inches wide, yielding stones of ore. In the 18, west of same shaft, the lode is improving, being 1½ ft. wide, and worth ¼ ton per fathom. The ground in the 28 cross-cut, north of River shaft, is exceedingly hard, consequently our progress is slow. The ground in the 28 cross-cut, south of Slide lode, is of a fine hard nature, and troublesome to go through. In Perez' shaft the lode is small and unproductive, with hard ground. In Campino's winze the lode is composed of flookan. In the 50, west of Slide lode, on Mill lode, the lode is very small and unprodvctive. In the 70, east of River shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz and flookan. In Pedro's winze the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth ¼ ton per fathom. The stopes above the 8, east of River shaft, are worth ¾ ton per fathom. The stopes above the 60, east of River shaft, are worth 1 ton per fathom. The stopes above the 60, west of Joaquim's winze, are worth 1 ton per fathom. The stopes above the 70, between Taylor's and River shafts, are worth 1¼ ton per fathom. The stopes above the 80, east of Taylor's shaft, are worth 3 tons per fathom. The stopes above the 50, east and west of Norte's winze, are worth 1 ton per fathom. The stopes above the 70, east and west of Nunez' winze, are worth 1½ ton per fathom. The stopes above the 50, between caunter and Slide lodes, on Mill lode, are worth 1¾ ton per fathom. The stopes above the 50, east and west of Machado's winze, are worth 1¼ ton per fathom. The stopes above the 60, west of Jacintro's winze, are worth 1 ton per fathom.—South Lode: In the 50, west of caunter lode, the lode is 1¼ ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fathom. In the 50, west of Oak shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, and worth ¼ ton per fathom. The lode in the stopes above the 40, west of Oak shaft, is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the new stopes above the 60, east of Dia's winze, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fathom. In the 28, west of Slide lode, on caunter lode, the lode is 8 inches wide, composed of quartz.—Carvalhal Mine: The lode in the west end and south side of incline shaft, is worth ¼ ton per fathom.

WEST CANADA.—Feb. 2: No change of importance has occurred at any point since our last general report. The stopes and pitches are yielding their usual quantity of ore, and the general prospects of the mine are favourable. Our surface operations are going on well, as also the dressing of the ore, the weather being favourable for these operations. The new engine, crushing-mill, and jigging apparatus are doing admirably, and we hope for the future to do away with a good deal of the night work, which is extremely inconvenient and expensive, especially in the winter; this will comparatively lessen our dressing costs, and at the same time give us an opportunity of dressing the large pile of toppings on hand.

NOUVELLE MONTAGNE COMPANY.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be HELD at the Hotel de Subde, Liége, on MONDAY, the 10th April, at One o'clock.

By order of the Conseil d'Administration,

Engis, le 6 Mars, 1865. V. BOUCHY, Le Directeur General de la Société.

THE LAGUNAZO SULPHUR AND COPPER COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Company's Registered Offices, No. 43, Moorgate-street, in the City of London, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of March, at Two of the clock, for the purpose of confirming certain special resolutions unanimously passed at an extraordinary general meeting of this company, held on Tuesday, the 28th day of February, 1865, for voluntarily winding-up the said company, a copy of which resolution is as follows:—

1.—That, having regard to the present position of this company, and its inability to pay its debts, it appears to this meeting that it is advisable that this company be dissolved, and this meeting requires that the Chairman do declare this company to be dissolved, and that the same stands and is dissolved accordingly, subject nevertheless to the provisions contained in the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and of the Companies Act, 1862.

2.—That, for the purpose of winding-up the affairs of this company, Charles Graham Carttar, of No. 7, Skinner's-place, Size-lane, accountant, be appointed the liquidator hereof, and that such sum as the directors shall think fit shall be paid to him as the remuneration for his services as such liquidator.

3.—That the said liquidator is hereby authorised and empowered to sell and dispose of the mines and other property of this company to any person, persons, or company who will take upon him or themselves the whole of the debts of this company, and also all the obligations of the company undertaken by them in the deeds or contracts for purchase of the mines of this company, or on such other terms as he may obtain.

Dated this 3d day of March, 1865. A. SCHOALES, Chairman.

NORTH OF ENGLAND MINING AND ENGINEERING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.

MESSRS. HARVEY AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, AGENTS, AND SHAREDEALERS, CLARENCE CHAMBERS, MANCHESTER, are at all times in a position to deal in all the market Dividend and Progressive Mine shares, and also to advise on all mining matters, being practically acquainted with the business, and having a daily communication from the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall.

Messrs. HARVEY and Co. publish a monthly "Mining Circular," containing a valuable summary of mining information. Forwarded gratis on application.

The Circular for February will contain special reports on South Wheal Crofty, North Crofty, East Caradon, and Great North Laxey.

Bankers: National Provincial, Manchester; and the Alliance, Lothbury, London.

CAPT. C. WILLIAMS, TYN-Y-WERN, TALIESIN, via SHREWSBURY, has had upwards of 20 years' practical experience in mining, during which time he had the entire management of several English and Welsh mines. Residing in the centre of the CARDIGANSHIRE MINING DISTRICT, and in close proximity to those of MERIONETHSHIRE and MONTGOMERYSHIRE, he OFFERS HIS SERVICES to SURVEY and REPORT UPON ANY MINE.

CAPT. CHARLES WILLIAMS begs to inform all parties connected with mining that he is now in a position to UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS for the ERECTION of ALL KINDS of MACHINERY, LEVELLING or MAKING WATER COURSES and RESERVOIRS. Also, for TUNNELLING and SINKING ANY QUANTITY of GROUND, having always ready a sufficient number of machinists and miners to complete any work he may undertake, with punctuality and dispatch. References given if required.

Tyn-y-Wern, Taliesin, via Shrewsbury, January 16, 1865.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LAND AND FINANCE COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act of 1862, by which the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

Capital £500,000. First issue, £250,000, in 10,000 shares of £25 each.

Deposit on application £1 per share, and £4 on allotment, and the remainder in calls not exceeding £4 per share, and at intervals of not less than four months.

A minimum dividend of 7 per cent. for the first year, and 10 per cent. for the second and third years, is guaranteed to the shareholders to the satisfaction of the directors.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL GIBSON GETTY, Esq., M.P.
JAMES BLACK, Esq., Director of the Standard Bank of British South Africa (Limited), London.
GEORGE WALTER CONSTABLE, Esq., St. Michael's House, Cornhill, E.C.
WILLIAM DUNN, Esq., Merchant, 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and Port Elizabeth, South Africa.
*D. J. DU PLESSIES, Esq., Member of the Divisional Council, Colesberg.
*HENRY GREEN, Esq., Civil Commissioner, and Resident Magistrate of Colesberg.
*RICHARD ALLEN GREEN, Esq., Member of the Divisional Council, Colesberg.
*L. J. Von MALTITZ, Esq., Member of the House of Assembly, Colesberg.
ROBERT WHITE, Esq., Director of the Standard Bank of British South Africa (Limited), London.
STEWART S. WINDHAM, Esq., 14, Connaught-place, W.

* These gentlemen will constitute the local board.

AGENTS IN CAPE TOWN—Messrs. Deane, Johnson, and Co.
BANKERS—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street, E.C.; the Standard Bank of British South Africa (Limited), 90, Cannon-street, E.C.
BROKERS—Messrs. Eykyn Brothers, 22, Change-alley, E.C.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Kinsford and Dorman, 23, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. Johnstone, Cooper, Wintle, and Evans, 3, Coleman-street-buildings, E.C.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—T. R. Eames, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.

ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, E.C.

This company is established to assist generally in developing the resources of South Africa. As a basis of their operations, the directors have previously agreed to purchase certain valuable lands in the Eastern Province of the Cape Colony and in the Orange River Free State. A portion of these lands is under cultivation, but the greater part is reserved for grazing purposes.

This company is, therefore, introduced to the public not as a medium for speculation, but as a solid basis for investment, with dividends accruing upon the formation of the company.

The colonies of South Africa are at present but slightly developed; but such as have had capital expended on them exhibit a career of solid prosperity, which is proved by—

1.—The large dividends paid by the local banks.

2.—The increase in the amount and the character of the exports. The export of wool has risen in the Cape Colony alone from 8,000,000 lbs. in 1853 to 33,000,000 lbs. in 1864; and Natal, after having established an increasing export trade in sugar, is about to add cotton, coffee, and other articles to her profitable agricultural productions.

3.—The increasing value of land, in consequence of the extension of agriculture, and the construction of roads, ports, piers, and other works of public utility.

4.—The completion of railroads and telegraphs, connecting the principal ports with the interior; to be supplemented by others in the Eastern and Western Provinces of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, for which tenders have already been called for.

A simple system of land registration exists in the South African Colonies, and in the Free States, under which conveyances and mortgages are effected with expedition, and at a very moderate expense.

OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY.—The company proposes to buy and lease farm lands; to improve these lands by irrigation and farming operations, as carried on in Australia and New Zealand; to stock and farm them; and to import both agricultural implements from Europe and pure blood of all descriptions of stock, for the improvement of the flocks, and for sale to the farmers in the colony.

This company will, further, be open to make advances against the produce of the country, consisting of wool, skin, ostrich feathers, and other staples.

The company also proposes to organise forthwith a regular system of transport of merchandise from the ports to the inland towns, from which source alone a considerable income is anticipated.

The company will take powers to negociate loans required for public works in any of the South African colonies.

The estates to be acquired by the company have an excellent supply of water; one estate alone, containing about 63,000 acres, has 15 miles of frontage along the Orange River. These will be improved, re-sold in smaller farms, and in the meantime stocked with sheep, horses, horned cattle, and other stock. The estates comprise not less than 246,000 acres. The price of these, with the buildings thereon, including all preliminary expenses up to the allotment of shares, has been based upon a computation of from 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per acre, according to the locality; £35,000 of the purchase-money will be paid in debentures, and the remainder (£90,000) in cash instalments extending over a period of eighteen months.

A minimum dividend of 7 per cent. for the first year, and 10 per cent. for the second and third years, is guaranteed by the vendor upon the paid-up capital. The local board is of opinion that a much larger dividend may be expected after the second year.

The co-operation of five gentlemen, of high standing in the Eastern Province Colony, by whom this undertaking was suggested, has been secured. They will form the local board.

The shareholders will incur no liability beyond the amount of shares allotted to them. Applications for shares must be made in the annexed form. Each applicant will be required to pay the bankers of the company £1 per share upon the number of shares applied for, and upon allotment to make a further payment of £4 per share on the shares allotted to him.

In the event of no allotment being made, the deposits will be returned in full. Should a less number of shares be allotted than are applied for the deposits will be made available towards the payment on allotment, and the balance, if any, returned to the applicant.

Prospectuses and forms of applicant for shares may be had of the brokers; of the secretary, at the temporary offices, St. Michael's-house, Cornhill, E.C.; and at the International Contract Company, 85, Cannon-street, West, E.C. The Articles of Association and the agreement with the vendor may be inspected at the solicitors', and at the temporary offices of the company.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No..... (To be retained by the bankers).

To the Directors of the South African Land and Finance Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £ , being a deposit of £1 per share on shares in the above company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number you may allot me, and I agree to pay the deposit on allotment, and to sign the Articles of Association of the company when required; and I authorise you to insert my name on the register of members for the number of shares allotted to me.

Usual signature .....
Name in full.....
Residence .....
Date ..... Profession .....

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
13, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.
ESTABLISHED 1824.

PRESIDENT—The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
CHAIRMAN—Right Hon. JOHN ROBERT MOWBRAY, M.P.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMEN { WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., F.R.S. / Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., F.R.S.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE SOCIETY'S OPERATIONS.

The Annual Income exceeds	£ 201,000
The Assurance Fund, safely invested, is over	1,446,000
The New Policies in the last year were 466, assuring	271,440
The Bonus added to policies at the last division was	275,077
The total claims by death paid amount to	1,962,629

The following are among the distinctive features of the society:—

CREDIT SYSTEM.—On any policy for the whole of life, where the age does not exceed 60, one-half of the annual premiums during the first five years may remain on credit, and may either continue as a debt on the policy or be paid off at any time.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM FOR YOUNG LIVES, with early participation in profits.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES may be effected, without profits, by which the sum assured becomes payable on the attainment of a specified age, or at death, whichever event shall first happen.

INVALID LIVES may be assured at rates proportioned to the increased risk.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims paid thirty days after proof of death.

The Reversionary Bonus at the quinquennial division in 1862 averaged 48 per cent. and the cash bonus 28 per cent., on the premiums paid in the five years.

The next Division of Profits will take place in January, 1867, and persons who effect New Policies before the end of June next will be entitled at that division to one year's additional share of profits over later entrants.

Tables of rates and forms of proposal can be obtained of any of the society's agents, or of GEORGE CUTCLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary,
13, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.—
MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 224, and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and SALE of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, and ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS of BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCK.

Mr. SPARGO has for sale shares in English mines paying from 10 to 20 per cent. upon the present price, in bi-monthly and quarterly dividends, as also a number of shares in good progressive mines, some of which he with confidence specially recommends to the public as sound investments.

Mr. SPARGO gives every information as to position and prospects of all mining undertakings, upon application, either personally or by letter, and is enabled, through his long experience, aided by his monthly visits to Cornwall, Devon, and Wales, to obtain the most reliable information as to the numerous mines in those districts. He will at all times give the best advice as to investment in mines, and, if necessary, inspect them himself; as in all cases he wishes to be guided by the intrinsic value of the property. Upon the receipt of 5s. he will furnish a selected list of dividend and progressive companies.

Mr. SPARGO has published the following works, viz.:—

Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall,	1859,	price 2s. 6d.
Ditto	ditto	1860, price 2s. 6d.
Ditto	ditto	1862, price 5s.
Ditto	ditto	1864, price 5s.

Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of Cornwall. Scale, three miles to an inch. Printed in three colours, showing distinctly the mining districts, the height of the hills, &c. Price 10s. 6d., on cloth and rollers.

Geological maps of the various mining districts, showing the boundary line of each mine, with the lodes, cross-courses, and elvan courses by which it is traversed. Price 2s. 6d. each.

A Model, or Relief, map of Cornwall (6 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft.), presenting the names of every town and village, as also every characteristic point of the county. Price £5 5s.

Dividends received, calls paid, and all orders promptly negociated.

Commission 1¼ per cent.

Mr. SPARGO has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares and stock, at 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.

Mr. SPARGO'S Statistics for 1865 will soon be published.

Bankers: Bank of London, and the Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited.)

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST PAR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 4th day of March inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by Charles Martin, a contributory of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at No. 18, Thurloe-square, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, on Monday, the 20th day of March inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner or his solicitors, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 17th day of March inst., and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents.

BOLTON AND GRYLLS HILL, 4, Elm-court, Temple, London
(Solicitors for the Petitioner).
HOCGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall
Dated Truro, March 7, 1865. (Agents of the said Solicitors).

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the PENGENNA MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 25th day of February last, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by John Arnold, a contributory of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at No. 18, Thurloe-square, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, on Saturday, the 18th day of March inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner or his solicitor, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 15th day of March inst., and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents.

TUFNELL SOUTHGATE, 7, King's Bench-walk, Temple, London
(Solicitor for the Petitioner).
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall
Dated Truro, March 7, 1865. (Agents of the said Solicitor).

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the GOONZION MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the directions of the Registrar of this Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at GOONZION MINE, in the parish of St. Neot, on Thursday, the 23d day of March inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either together or in lots, the MINE SETT, and also the GRANT of WATER-COURSE, of the said company, and the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, viz.:—

A WATER WHEEL, 30 ft. by 4 ft. breast, crown ditto, axles, 15 axle binds, 12 stamp heads, 5 new ditto, drags, stripping tie and trunks, launders, several fathoms tackle and other rope, 4 tons of copper ore, air machine, and a large quantity of other materials in general use in mines.

The mine is held under a mine sett, and the water-course under a grant, dated respectively the 2d day of December, 1861.

JOHN RULE DANIELL, Camborne
(Solicitor of the Petitioner).
JOHN GILBERT CHILCOTT, Truro
(Agent of the said Solicitor).
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 9, 1865.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH ROSEWARNE MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at the NORTH ROSEWARNE MINE, situate in the parish of Gwinear, in the county of Cornwall, under the direction of the Registrar of the Court, on Monday, the 20th day of March inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, the undermentioned MINING MATERIALS, either together or in lots, viz.:—

2 horse whims, shaft tackles and pulleys, 100 fms. of whim chain, several iron and wood stave ladders, 1 iron and 1 wood air machine, 50 fms. wood and 50 fms. of zinc pipes. A quantity of new and old timber, saw-house 30 ft. long by 9 ft. wide, and a quantity of other materials in general use in mines.

The materials may be inspected at any time prior to the sale, on application to Mr. STEPHEN HENRY JOHNS, in charge thereof.

J. G. PLOMER, Helston
(Solicitor for the Petitioner).
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro
(Agents of the said Solicitor).
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 9, 1865.

MINE MATERIALS.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at WHEAL FALMOUTH AND SPERRIES MINE, Baldhu, near Chacewater, the following SPARE MATERIALS, in capital condition, being nearly equal to new:—

29 9 ft. 19 in. pumps.	24 fms. 2¼ in. bucket rods, with capstan joints.
4 bottoms, with windbores, working barrels, and doorpieces to match.	2 pairs of faggotted eyes.
1 6 ft. 18 in. flat bottom windbore, H piece, and top door.	3 pairs of faggotted cheeks.
1 13 ft. 18 in. plunger pole, stuffing box, and gland.	1 pair of 19 in. yokes.
1 4 ft. 19 in. matching.	1 large sheiled shieve.
2 3 ft. 19 in. ditto.	4 18 in. bucket prongs.
1 2 ft. 6 in. 19 in. matching.	3 underground tram wagons.
1 2 ft. 6 in. 18 in. ditto.	3 15 in. pitch pine rods, 60 ft. long.
2 pairs of 8 in. strapping plates, 22 ft. long.	2 14 in. ditto 50 ft. long.
1 pair of 7 in. ditto ditto	5 pairs of rubbing blocks.
9 pairs of 6 in. ditto ditto	1 3 ft. 16 in. shaft roll.
	3 18 in. shaft rolls.
	Several tons of railroad iron and saddles.
	Several tons of staples and glands.

To view, and for particulars, apply to the agents, on the mine.—Dated March 1, 1865.

WHEAL ANNA, ST. HILARY, NEAR MARAZION, CORNWALL.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the WHEAL ANNA MINE, with the MATERIALS thereon, situate in the parish of St. Hilary, near Marazion, Cornwall, adjoining the Great Wheal Prosper Mines.

The materials consist of a 70 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with THREE BOILERS complete.

36 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER.

32 in. DOUBLE STAMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with ONE BOILER, and 36 heads of stamps.

22 in. WINDING ENGINE, with BOILER and cage.

Capstans, shears, balance-bobs, capstan rope, a large number of 17 in., 16 in., and 12 in. pumps, with windbores, doorpieces, H pieces, plunger poles, working barrels, rods, rod plates, caps, shaft roller, rod and flange bolts, rail iron, chain, ladders, whims, &c.; Brenton's calciner, with tin frames, trunks, buddles, &c.; smiths' and miners' tools, &c.

To view the same, apply to the agents, on the mine; and for further particulars to Mr. J. P. BENNETTS, Falmouth; or to Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR and SONS, 6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.—Nov. 1, 1864.

SHARES FOR SALE—SNOWDON SLATE QUARRIES COMPANY (LIMITED), CARNARVONSHIRE.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, SIXTEEN, or a smaller number of, SHARES in the above well-known slate quarry, which is now coming into regular working order, and the slates from which are blue in colour, and of the best quality that come to Carnarvon. The shares are £100 each, on which £75 has been paid up. The sale price of slates has risen 35 per cent. during the last six years, as the demand is more than three times in excess of the supply.

For particulars, apply to JOHN BOWER, Esq., D.C.L., Beaumaris, North Wales; or to D. MACKENZIE, Esq., Lloyd's, London.

FOR SALE, the RIGHT to the PATENT of a VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT in VALVES and BUCKETS for PUMPS, and in VALVES or COCKS for OTHER USES.—For particulars, apply to Mr. W. T. RAWLE, patent and mining agent, 39, Budge-street, Bristol.

HOLMBUSH MINES—SALE OF ENGINES, &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, ONE 80 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 11 ft. stroke in cylinder, 9 ft. in shaft, air pump (brass lined), with THREE BOILERS about 12 tons each. ONE 18 in. WINDING ENGINE, 3½ ft. stroke, with cage, and 8 tons BOILER. ONE 16 in. WINDING ENGINE, with oscillating beam, cage, and BOILER 6 tons.—For further information, apply to Mr. WARD, 9, Broad-street-buildings, London; Capt. JOHNS, West Camdon Mine, Liskeard; or to Mr. THOMAS PRYOR, Claremont, Redruth.

MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a SLATE QUARRY PROPERTY, vein proved, and position commanding all advantages. Also, a VALUABLE GRANT, possessing a RICH SILVER-LEAD MINE, with other lodes, very favourable.—To treat for the same, apply to Mr. H. P. M. OWEN, C.E., Penrhyndendraeth, via Carnarvon.

Mr. OWEN has OTHER MINES and QUARRIES TO DISPOSE OF. Also, begs to offer his services to gentlemen in all inspections of native mineral, with practical reports thereon. Immediate attention given.

GRANITE QUARRY, CLOSE TO A RAILWAY.—TO BE LET, for such term of years as may be agreed on, the RIGHT to QUARRY the GRANITE immediately adjoining, and in certain places intersected by, the Port Patrick Railway, between Gatehouse and New Galloway stations, on the estate of H. G. Murray Stewart, Esq. The grey granite is abundant and excellent. There is also red granite, which it is believed will prove to be plentiful, and of very good quality and colour. The Caledonian and Port Patrick Railway Companies will afford facilities for the working of quarries at the above-mentioned localities.—Offers to be sent, in writing, to H. J. MOULE, factor, Gatehouse of Fleet, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright; at his office farther information may be obtained, and specimens of the granite may be seen. There is no obligation to accept the highest or any offer.

SLATE QUARRY.—A VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY TO BE LEASED, by the lord of the property, the quality of the slate already proved, and found to be superior. The carriage is easy, and it can be made a paying property upon a small outlay. It can be had upon reasonable terms.—Apply to Capt. T. JENNINGS, Wheal Trevenna Mine, St. Neot, near Liskeard, Cornwall.

St. Neot, March 10, 1865.

ENGINES ON SALE:—One 40 horse, one 30 horse, and one 25 horse BEAM CONDENSING ENGINES. A PAIR of 30 horse HIGH PRESSURE ENGINES. One 15 horse and one 12 horse HIGH PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINE.—Address, DAVID FOX, 40, Ludlow-street, Choriton-on-Medlock, Manchester.

CORNISH BOILERS ON SALE:—TWO BOILERS, 32 ft. by 7 ft.; TWO 30 ft. by 7 ft.; TWO 26 ft. by 7 ft.; all with two flues through from in flues. Also, ONE 18 ft. by 5 ft.; ONE 12 ft. by 5 ft., with one flue through.—Address, DAVID FOX, 40, Ludlow-street, Choriton-on-Medlock, Manchester.

BOILERS ON SALE:—TWO 24 ft. by 7 ft., Galloway's patent, with vertical tubes, nearly new.—Address, DAVID FOX, 40, Ludlow-street, Choriton-on-Medlock, Manchester.

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—A BOULTON AND WATT 40 horse power LOW PRESSURE BEAM ENGINE FOR SALE. Also, a CORNISH WROUGHT IRON BOILER, in capital repair, by Hill and Sons. The principal dimensions of the engine are 24 in. cylinder, 5 ft. stroke, 16 ft. fly-wheel. The boiler is 22 ft. long, 8 ft. diameter, with double tubes. The engine and boiler may be seen at work any day before the 31st of March. Can be delivered before the 20th April next on the ground, or the purchaser may make other arrangements for taking down engine after stopping working. Price for engine and boiler, £300.

For view, or other particulars, apply to Messrs. STANTON and SON, Stafford Mills, Stroud, Gloucestershire.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES FOR SALE, at very low prices:—One 12 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; one 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke; and two 14 in. cylinders, 24 in. stroke. All ready for delivery, and may be had with or without fly-wheels.—Apply to Messrs. E. PAGE and Co., Laurence Pountney-place Laurence Pountney-hill Cannon-street E.C.

RAILS FOR SALE:—FOUR HUNDRED TONS NEW FLANGE RAILS, about 48 lbs. per yard. THIRTY TONS ditto, about 37 lbs. per yard. ONE HUNDRED AND TEN TONS ditto, about 65 lbs. per yard. FIFTY TONS ditto, about 73 lbs. per yard. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TONS ditto, about 70 lbs. per yard. Also, one first CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVE, second-hand.—Apply to Messrs. FIRMIN and WYATT, 27, College-street, Dowgate-hill, London, E.C.

Now ready,

NEW WORK ON ACIDS, ALKALIES, AND SALTS. Second Edition, 2 vols. 8vo., thoroughly illustrated, price (free by rail), £2 16s.

RICHARDSON AND WATTS'S CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY contains, among other things, Sulphur, Soda, Potash, Soap, Grease, Aluminium, Lucifer Matches, Artificial Mineral Waters, Saltpetre and Nitre, Gunpowder, Gun-Cotton, and Fireworks, their Manufacture and Applications. Also Vol. I., Part 4, No. 2 (completing the volume), 10s.

GANOT'S TREATISE ON PHYSICS; EXPERIMENTAL AND APPLIED. (Translated). By E. ATKINSON, Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Post 8vo., illustrated with 600 wood-cuts. Free per post, 12s. 6d.

MITCHELL'S MANUAL OF PRACTICAL ASSAYING. For the Use of Metallurgists. Second edition, with illustrations, &c., 8vo., free per post, 31s.

GRAHAM'S ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY, INCLUDING THE APPLICATION OF THE SCIENCE IN THE ARTS. Second edition, with wood-cuts, 2 vols. 8vo., free per post £2.

London: H. Bailliere, publisher, 219, Regent-street.

THE LIFE OF A GREAT ENGINEER.

Now ready, in one handsome volume, 8vo. of 650 pages, illustrated with fine portraits and numerous wood engravings, price in extra cloth 24s.,

THE LIFE, TIMES, AND SCIENTIFIC LABOURS OF THE MARQUIS OF WORCESTER:

To which is added a reprint of his "Century of Inventions," with a commentary thereon. By HENRY DIRCKS, Civil Engineer, &c.

A few copies remain of the thirty copies printed on large paper, 1 vol. 4to., with India proofs before the letters of the portraits, price £4 4s.

A life of the Marquis of Worcester, one of the most prominent historical characters amongst the adherents of Charles I., and at the same time the greatest engineer of his age, has long been wanted; it is now presented to the public, uniform with "Smiles's Lives of the Engineers," to which it will form a companion.

The Marquis of Worcester's "Century of Inventions" has been for 200 years an English household book, but in spite of the many editions it has always been difficult to obtain a copy. In the present volume the "Century of Inventions" is reprinted in fac simile from the first edition, with a running commentary.

Mr. Dircks's name, as a scientific man, is best known to the public as the invenior of the popular phantasmagoria, "The Ghost," so successfully exhibited at the Polytechnic and on the stage. Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly.

Just published, limp cloth, price 3s. 6d. (pocket edition),

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862:

With Analytical References and Copious Index, together with an Appendix containing Table B Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, and the Rules of the High Court of Chancery Regulating Proceedings under the Companies Act, 1862.

By ANTHONY PULBROOK, Solicitor,
Author of "A Treatise on Companies Limited by Guarantee."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Cannot fail to be interesting to investors.—Morning Post, Feb. 15.
Will be found useful.—News of the World, Feb. 26, 1865.
Likely to have an extensive circulation.—Standard, Feb. 10, 1865.
The best edition published.—Mining Journal.

London: Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

Just published, limp cloth, price 2s. 6d. (pocket edition),

A TREATISE ON

COMPANIES LIMITED BY GUARANTEE:

SHOWING THEIR APPLICABILITY TO MINING AND OTHER COMMERCIAL PURPOSES.

By ANTHONY PULBROOK, Solicitor,
Editor of the "Companies Act, 1862, with Analytical References," &c.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We especially commend it to consideration.—Morning Post, Feb. 15, 1865.
Will be found useful.—News of the World, Feb. 26, 1865.
Likely to have an extensive circulation.—Standard, Feb. 10, 1865.
Weighty words, that all shareholders in mines would do well to lay seriously to heart.—Western Daily Mercury, Feb. 20.

London: Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

Just published, price 6d.,

A FAMILIAR DESCRIPTION OF

THE OLD DELABOLE SLATE QUARRIES.

By JOHN T. F. TURNER.

Two or more copies sent post free direct from the author, Delabole, Camelford.

Mr. Turner's pamphlet contains descriptions of the quarries, the strata, and the method of working, with various historical and statistical details; and really is what its name indicates, a "familiar" account of the operations, &c., of the place where they are carried on. The fullness of the details gives the work an additional value.—*Western Morning News*, Feb. 2, 1865.

Just published, price 1s., by post 1s. 2d.,

SLATE QUARRIES AS AN INVESTMENT.

A Series of seven Articles published in the MINING JOURNAL, under the name of "A Correspondent in Carnarvonshire."

With corrections, and many additions.

By JOHN BOWER, Esq., D.C.L., Barrister-at-Law, Managing Director of the Snowdon Hall Quarries Company (Limited).

London: Published at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C., and sold by all booksellers and newsagents.

Will be published on the 12th inst.,

RAILWAY REFORM: ITS IMPORTANCE AND PRACTICABILITY CONSIDERED AS AFFECTING THE NATION, THE SHAREHOLDERS, AND THE GOVERNMENT, with a COPIOUS APPENDIX, containing a Popular History of the Rise, Progress, and Contemplated Completion of our Railway System, and other interesting matter. By WILLIAM GALT.

London: Longman and Co., Paternoster-row.

Now ready, price 2s. 6d., by post 32 penny stamps,

MR. HOPTON'S NEW WORK, entitled CONVERSATIONS ON MINES, &c., BETWEEN "A FATHER AND SON." Thirteen plans on ventilation and working out coal, dialling, planning, and taking the dip and rise of the mine illustrated.

Near 900 copies are ordered in Wigan alone.

Address Mr. J. J. CAMPBELL, Cropper's-hill, St. Helen's; or the author, 73, Peter-street, St. Helen's.

MANCHESTER, AND WEST END OF LONDON.

MR. W. HANNAM, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER,
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, MANCHESTER; and
31, REGENT STREET, LONDON, S.W.

INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION with the STOCK and MINING EXCHANGES, avoiding the delay and annoyance of visiting the City to ascertain prices.

A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.

THOMAS MOLYNEUX AND CO., MINE AGENTS, SHAREBROKERS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS. Reliable information can be obtained as to purchase and sale of shares.

Office of the Hazel Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), Flintshire. Prospectuses, reports, &c., of this valuable property may be had on application to No. 28 Princess-street, Manchester.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, JOINT-STOCK BANKS, RAILWAY DEBENTURES AND BONDS, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN BONDS, AND BRITISH MINES.—Messrs. TREDINNICK AND CO., of 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., may be consulted confidentially as to the eligibility of all *bond fide* investments. A selected list forwarded on application.

TO INVESTORS AND CAPITALISTS.—Stocks, shares, or unmarketable securities for sale or purchase registered free of all charge, and announced in the "CITY ARGUS AND SHAREHOLDERS' GAZETTE." Offices, 5, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

N.B.—See the number for the 4th March, price (post) 4d.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO., ENGINEERS,

MANUFACTURERS of PORTABLE and FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY for PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, &c., ENGINES for STEAM CULTIVATION, SELF MOVING ENGINES for COMMON ROADS and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES GENERALLY.

STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN; and 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

ALSO AT

LOWENGASSE No. 44, LANDSTRASTE, VIENNA, and GEGENUBER DEM BAHNHOF, PESTH.

Descriptive, illustrated, and priced catalogues free per post.

SPECIAL DRAWINGS WHEN REQUIRED.

THE BEST STEAM THRASHING MACHINERY MADE. 103

First Class Silver Medal, Royal Polytechnic Society, Falmouth, 1864.

GREASE'S PNEUMATIC TUNNELLING ENGINE, for SUPERSEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR in SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.

Mr. GREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.

Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. GREASE Tavistock, Devon. 104

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER-POWER.

THE TURBINE.—MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, have been engaged for 12 years with complete success, in MANUFACTURING their IMPROVED TURBINES, and now recommend them with confidence.

This machine is applicable to all practicable heights of fall and quantities of water, having a much higher percentage of power than any other description of water-wheels. Where low falls it has the additional advantage of not being affected by floods or backwater, and it is particularly well adapted for any falls where the quantity of water is variable.

Further particulars on application, also references to turbines now at work on a great variety of falls. 105

A GREAT DEAL of INFERIOR SPIEGELEISEN having been NOW SOLD in ENGLAND, to the PREJUDICE of the GENUINE ARTICLE, I BEG to OFFER BEST QUALITY of SPIEGEL IRON, ex steamer in Hull, at £6 10s. per ton. SECOND QUALITY, £5 5s. Also, PUDDLED STEEL in BARS, ordinary sizes, £13 per ton. Apply to JULIUS GOLDSTEIN, HAMBURG.

Engineers, also merchants and manufacturers in the metal trade, wishing to be represented in Hamburg, will please communicate. 106

HYDRAULIC LIME AND ROMAN CEMENT, MANUFACTURED by LLOYD JONES AND CO., HALKIN WORKS, MOLD, FLINTSHIRE. The Halkin Hydraulic Lime is the same as used in the construction of the Liverpool Docks, Manchester, and various Waterworks, Collieries, and Mines throughout the country, being so long celebrated for its strong cementitious and consecting powers for masonry in water. Can be supplied by rail or water to any part of the kingdom, either in lump (loose) or ground, and in barrels or bags. The Limestone can be had in full cargoes, also their cement in barrels, which is of a very superior quality, and warranted pure. Orders to be accompanied by a banker's reference.—Apply at the Works, or to E. and W. AARON, agents, 66, South John-street, Liverpool. 107

Prize Medal Awarded Great Exhibition, 1851, and International Exhibition, 1862.

PATENT SAFETY FUZE WORKS, TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL.—We beg respectfully to inform the public that since the decease of the late Mr. THOMAS DAVEY this firm has consisted of JOHN SOLOMON BICKFORD, GEORGE SMITH, FRANCIS PRYOR, SIMON DAVEY, and WILLIAM BICKFORD SMITH. It is requested that all letters may be addressed, and all cheques and drafts made payable to BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO., SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE. 109

Gun Cotton Manufactory.

MESSRS. THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO., GREAT EASTERN CHEMICAL WORKS, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.

This manufactory has been established for the purpose of preparing GUN COTTON, according to the Austrian process, and was opened on the 26th of January last, under the inspection of Baron Lenk. Messrs. Thomas Prentice and Co. are now able to SUPPLY GUN COTTON, in its most approved form, either for the purposes of engineering and mining, or for military and submarine explosion, and for the service of artillery, as a substitute for gunpowder.

The advantages of Baron Lenk's GUN COTTON are the following:—

FOR PURPOSES OF ARTILLERY.—The same initial velocity of the projectile can be obtained by a charge of gun cotton one-fourth of the weight of gunpowder. There is no smoke from the explosion of gun cotton; it does not foul the gun, nor heat it to the injurious degree of gunpowder. There is much smaller recoil of the gun. The same initial velocity of projectile is produced, with a shorter length of barrel. In projectiles of the nature of explosive shells it breaks the shell more equally into much more numerous pieces than gunpowder. When used in shells, one-third the weight of gun cotton produces double the explosive force of gunpowder.

FOR CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MINING.—In driving tunnels through hard rock a charge of gun cotton of given size exerts double the explosive force of gunpowder, thus a smaller number of holes is necessary. It may be so used as, in its explosion, to reduce the rock to much smaller pieces than gunpowder, and so facilitate its removal. As gun cotton produces no smoke, the work can proceed much more rapidly, and with less injury to the health of the miners. In working coal mines the advantages of bringing down much greater quantities of material with a given charge, and the absence of smoke in the explosion, enable a much greater quantity of work to be done in a given time at a given cost. The weight of gun cotton required to produce a given effect in mining is only one-sixth part of the weight of gunpowder. In blasting rock under water the wider range and greater force of a given charge is a great element in cheapening the cost of submarine blasting. The peculiar local action of gun cotton, to which the effects of gunpowder show no analogy, enables the engineer to destroy and remove submarine stones and rocks, without the preliminary delay and expense of boring chambers for the charge.

FOR MILITARY ENGINEERING.—The facility of transport is increased, the weight of gun cotton being one-sixth that of gunpowder. The peculiar localised action of gun cotton facilitates the destruction of bridges and palisades, and every obstacle. For submarine explosion, gun cotton has the advantage of a much wider range of destructive power than gunpowder. For the same purpose gun cotton, from its lightness, has the advantage of keeping afloat the water-tight case in which it is contained, while gunpowder sinks it to the bottom.

FOR NAVAL WARFARE.—In the batteries of ships, between decks, and in casemated forts, the absence of smoke facilitates continuous rapid firing. The absence of fouling and of heating are equally advantageous for naval as for military artillery.

GENERAL ADVANTAGES.—Time, damp, and exposure do not alter the qualities of the dry gun cotton. It has already been preserved 10 years without injury or decay. It can be transported through fire without danger, simply by being wetted, and when dry in the open air it becomes as good as before. In the case of a ship, or a fortress, or a mine being on fire, this quality may be of the greatest value. It is much safer than gunpowder, owing to its being manufactured in the shape of rope or yarn. It cannot escape from its package, or be spilled by accident. The patent gun cotton is entirely free from danger of spontaneous combustion, and secures that degree of safety and certainty which, at the time of the original invention, the gun cotton of Schönbein did not possess.

Messrs. THOMAS PRENTICE and Co. are now in a position to contract with the owners of mines, engineers, contractors, and governments for gun cotton prepared in the various forms required for their use. Mining charges will be supplied in the rope form, according to the diameters of bore required, and gun cotton match-line, as well as instructions for using it in mines, will be supplied with it.

The great advantage of gun cotton make its use in practice very much cheaper than the comparative price would appear to show; in blasting rock, for example, the rapidity and quantity of the work done, with a given expense of wages, &c., is largely in favour of gun cotton.

Messrs. THOMAS PRENTICE and Co. are also prepared to manufacture the gun cotton, and deliver it in the form of gun cartridges, adapted to every description of ammunition; they require for this purpose being a drawing of the gun, gunpowder cartridges, and ammunition, with the specification of weights, sizes, and initial velocities.

Artillerists who prefer to manufacture their own cartridges may make special arrangements with the patentee through Messrs. PRENTICE and Co.

Stowmarket, March 10 1864. 110

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP, APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, &c.

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects and others, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and the action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine, as fully demonstrated by use:—

1.—It utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.

2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.

3.—It occupies a very small space.

4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.

5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.

6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN-PUMP may be seen daily in operation at Messrs. RAPHAEL BERGER AND Co.'s Patent Rice Starch Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Cards of admission to be had on application to the inventor and patentee, Mr. J. U. BASTIER, C.E., 12, Gower-street North, London.

J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT to ERECT his PATENT PUMP at HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE of the INVENTION.

OFFICES, 12, GOWER STREET NORTH, LONDON.

London, March 21, 1859. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER C.E.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764).

Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 2d.

Offices, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields; 195, High-street, Sunderland, 112

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS, BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

MANUFACTURERS of STEAM ENGINES of EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAFTS of ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. RAILWAY WORK of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE their BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.

Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. have always a LARGE STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices. 113

HALLIWELL AND CO., ENGINEERS' CONTRACTORS FOR BLAST FURNACES (COMPLETE).

Plans and Estimates Furnished. Satisfactory references.

ADDRESS,—WIDNES DOCK AND WIGAN. 114

PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING, AND BRATTICE CLOTH FOR MINES, MANUFACTURED BY ELLIS LEVER, PATENTEE, WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER. 115

TAVISTOCK IRONWORKS AND STEEL ORDNANCE COMPANY (LIMITED). (LATE GILL AND CO.)

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS, CHAINS, SHOVELS, EDGE TOOLS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING, RAILWAY, OR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Machinery sent to all parts of the world.

Foreign mining companies supplied on liberal terms. 116

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED), ESTABLISHED 1847.

OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION of IRONWORK.

Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.

RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.

CHIEF OFFICES,—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON OFFICES,—6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER. 117

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).

MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, WROUGHT and CAST IRON CARRIAGE and WAGON WHEELS, AXLES, HAMMERED USES, and HEAVY SMITHS' WORK for ENGINEERS, &c. BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. MAKERS of PORTABLE FARM RAILWAYS, TURNTABLES, CROSSINGS, SWITCHES, &c. AGRICULTURAL MACHINISTS. MANUFACTURERS of FIELD, ROAD, and BARN IMPLEMENTS, PATENT LORRY, CART, and CARRIAGE WHEELS, with WOOD or IRON NAVES. REAPING MACHINES, CLOD CRUSHERS, CORN MILLS, &c. SAW MILL PROPRIETORS. GENERAL TIMBER CONVERTERS for HOME and FOREIGN RAILWAYS, STATIONS, BARRACKS, EXHIBITIONS, &c.

IRONWORKS, BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.

JAMES DEWHIRST, Sec. 118

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)

MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.

EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.

OFFICES,—3, NEWHALL STREET, BIRMINGHAM. 119

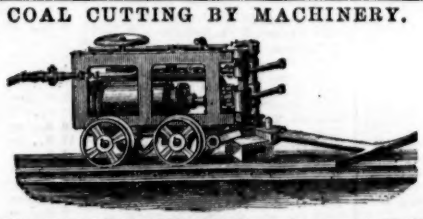
COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY to MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.

The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.

All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONISTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE. 120

COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY.



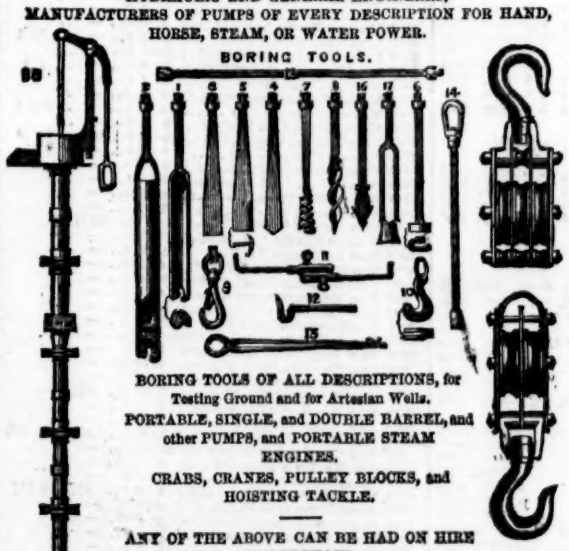
MESSRS. RIDLEY AND CO. have, by recently PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS, COMPLETED their TRUNK COAL CUTTING MACHINE, WORKED by COMPRESSED AIR, and are NOW PREPARED to NEGOCIATE for the USE, and to SUPPLY MACHINES, which will be found to COMBINE SIMPLICITY of CONSTRUCTION with PORTABILITY and ECONOMY in WORKING. By the use of these machines a CONSIDERABLE SAVING of COAL is EFFECTED, and the COST of LABOUR MUCH REDUCED. Each machine will be guaranteed as to its capabilities, &c.

All applications to be made to Messrs. RIDLEY and Co., No. 11, South-street, Finsbury London, E.C.; or Mr. PERCY BANKART, agent, 9, Clement's-lane, E.C.

*** COLLIERY PROPRIETORS are CAUTIONED against PURCHASING or USING MACHINES, the construction of which will constitute an INFRINGEMENT of the ABOVE PATENT. 121

CLINTON AND OWENS (LATE B. FOWLER AND CO.), WHITEFRIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C., HYDRAULIC AND GENERAL ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR HAND, HORSE, STEAM, OR WATER POWER.

BORING TOOLS.



BORING TOOLS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, for Testing Ground and for Artesian Wells.

PORTABLE, SINGLE, and DOUBLE BARREL, and other PUMPS, and PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

CRABS, CRANES, PULLEY BLOCKS, and HOISTING TACKLE.

ANY OF THE ABOVE CAN BE HAD ON HIRE OR PURCHASE.

Full information, Drawings, Price Lists, &c., relating to the above, and to Hydraulic Machinery of all descriptions—Crabs, Pulleys, Blocks, and Hoisting Tackle of superior manufacture—may be had on application. 122

Swan Rope Works.

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO., CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,

MANUFACTURERS of FLAT and ROUND HEMP and IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPES for MINING, RAILWAY, and SHIPPING PURPOSES.

MANILLA ROPE of SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER, and THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.

WIRE ROPE of FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD of TRENGTH. 123

International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.

JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS (the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED a PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their wrought-iron tubes and fittings.

Warehouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, S. 124

Prize Medals—International Exhibition, Class 1 and 2.

PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES.—The CRUCIBLES manufactured by the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY are the ONLY KIND for which a MEDAL has been AWARDED, and are now used exclusively by the English, Australian, and Indian Mints; the French, Russian, and other Continental Mints; the Royal Arsenals of Woolwich, Brest, and Toulon, &c.; and have been adopted by most of the large ENGINEERS, BRASSFOUNDERS, and REFINERS in this country and abroad. The GREAT SUPERIORITY of these melting pots consists in their capability of melting on an average 40 pourings of the most difficult metals, and a still greater number of those of an ordinary character, some of them having actually reached the EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER of 96 meltings. They are unaffected by change of temperature, never crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crucibles. In consequence of their great durability, the saving of waste is also very considerable.

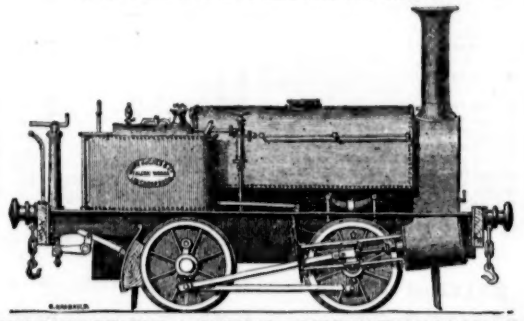
The company have recently introduced CRUCIBLES SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the following purposes, viz.:—MALLEABLE IRON MELTING, the average working of which has proved to be about seven days; STEEL MELTING, which are found to save nearly 1¼ ton of fuel to every ton of steel fused; and for ZINC MELTING, lasting much longer than the ordinary iron pots, and saving the great loss which arises from mixture with iron.

The Patent Plumbago Crucible Company likewise manufacture and import Clay Crucibles, Muffles, Portable Furnaces, &c., Stove Backs, all descriptions of fire-standing goods, and every requisite for the Assayer and Dentist.

For lists, testimonials, &c., apply to the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company, Battersea Works, London, S.W. 125

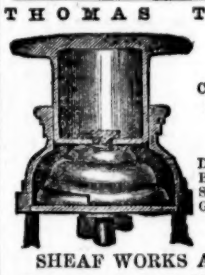
HENRY HUGHES AND CO., FALCON RAILWAY PLANT WORKS, LOUGHBOROUGH,

ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, BOILER MAKERS, and MANUFACTURERS of EVERY DESCRIPTION of RAILWAY MACHINERY.



LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, for MINERAL and CONTRACTORS' RAILWAYS, of the best materials and workmanship, always in progress. These engines are designed to supply the chief requisites in tank locomotives—viz., reduction of the overhanging weight at the fire-box end, proper distribution of the weight upon the wheels, and keeping the centre of gravity low. These are accomplished by making the fire-box and its shell on an improved principle, which enables the driving axle to be placed further back, without interfering with the eccentrics and valve gear, which are of the usual simple description. 126

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS MANUFACTURERS OF



CAST STEEL for PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES, TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.

CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CONNECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES, SHAFTS and FORGINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

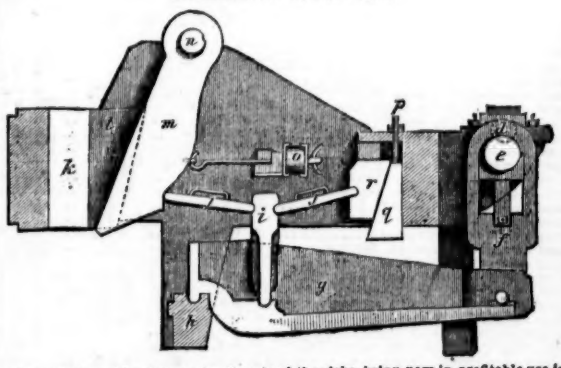
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL, BLISTER STEEL, SPRING STEEL, GERMAN STEEL. FILES MARKED T. TURTON. EDGE TOOLS MARKED WM. GREAVES & SO

Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon Springs and Buffers.

SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

LONDON WAREHOUSE, 35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C., Where the largest stock in the world may be selected from. 127

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE, FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.



It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England.

The above section illustrates Blake's Stone Breaker, just as made the last five years and is fully protected in every part by patents.

Extract from Specification:—A short but powerful vibration is imparted to one or both of the jaws by any convenient arrangement, and combination of powerful levers, worked by a crank or eccentric on the main shaft.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS will be taken at once against any person or persons found making, using, or vending any machine, the construction of which will constitute an infringement on the above patent. Read extracts of testimonials:—

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent. WILLIAM HUNT.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz. WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard winstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust. Messrs. ORD and MADDISON, Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton. JOHN LANCASTER.

Ovoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour. WM. G. ROBERTS

General Frémont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or $75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate. SILAS WILLIAMS

For circulars and testimonials, apply to—

H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS.

Only maker in the United Kingdom. 128

TO THE HARDWARE TRADE.

RYLAND'S IRON TRADE CIRCULAR is now the leading journal of the trade. Supplied to subscribers only.

One year	£2 2 0
Half a year	1 1 0
Quarter of a year	0 10 6

Payable in advance.

Office for advertisements, Union-passage, Birmingham. 129

THE STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL MERCURY AND MIDDLESBOROUGH NEWS (published at Hartlepool) is eminently the organ of the Coal, Iron, and Iron Ship-building Trades in the extensive Mining and Maratime District of South Durham and Cleveland, with which it has been closely identified since its origin. The "Mercury" was for years the only newspaper published in South Durham and Cleveland" and is yet the only one published more than once a week. Advertisements to be forwarded to the publisher, Mr. JOHN H. BELL, Southgate, Hartlepool. 130

THE MINING SHARE LIST

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last paid
1200	Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.]	10 0 0	—		11 3 0	0 15 0	Dec. 1864
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2 6 8	—	2¼ 2½	13 11 6	0 2 6	Oct. 1864
1248	Boscaswell (tin, copper), St. Just	6 15 0	—		1 5 0	0 5 0	May, 1864
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0	—		477 15 0	3 0 0	May, 1864
1000	Bronfloyd (lead), Cardigan [L. £15]	12 0 0	—		5 10 0	0 15 0	Jan. 1865
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7	35	30 33	10 0 0	0 15 0	Mar. 1865
1600	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0	—		280 10 0	2 0 0	June, 1864
2880	Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwen.	30 0 0	31	29¼ 30½	34 8 6	0 12 6	Feb. 1865
2000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	—		7½ per cent.		Half-yrly.
40000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	—		1 per cent.		Half-yrly.
667	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0	—		14 18 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1865
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	—		275 10 0	4 0 0	Jan. 1865
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	—		152 0 0	5 0 0	June, 1864
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		953 0 0	10 0 0	Jan. 1865
858	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	128 17 6	—		786 10 0	5 0 0	Feb. 1865
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]*	29 10 0	20	10 15	126 0 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1864
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	15¼	14 15	12 12 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1865
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	—		103 10 0	2 0 0	Feb. 1865
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	—		369 10 0	4 0 0	June, 1864
5000	East Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinear	2 15 0	—		0 4 6	0 2 0	Feb. 1865
1906	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 18 6	8¼	9¾ 10¼	1 10 0	0 16 0	May, 1864
2800	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	—		65 0 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1865
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Christow	3 18 6	6¼	6 6¼	2 0 6	0 6 0	Feb. 1865
12000	Great Laxey (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	4 0 0	18¾	19¼ 20¼	2 1 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1865
5908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cp.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	35	33½ 34½	5 7 0	0 15 0	Dec. 1864
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100 0 0	—		15 0 0	5 0 0	Aug. 1864
1024	Herodsfoot (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	—		31 10 0	1 15 0	Feb. 1865
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0	—		430 10 0	2 0 0	Dec. 1864
2000	Maes-y-Safn (lead) [L]	20 0 0	—		1 0 0	1 0 0	Oct. 1864
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6	5	4½ 5	2 18 0	0 2 6	Jan. 1865
8000	Minera Boundary (lead), Wrexham [L.]	1 0 0	—		0 4 0	0 2 0	Nov. 1864
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.], (ld.), Wrexham	25 0 0	—		169 18 0	7 0 0	Feb. 1865
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	—		16 19 7	0 12 3	Jan. 1864
40000	Mwyndy (iron ore) [L. £4] [S.E.]	2 10 0	—		0 4 0	0 2 0	April, 1864
250	Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery	20 0 0	—		7 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1864
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin)	1 6 6	—		0 11 0	0 1 6	Oct. 1864
5936	North Treskerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0	2⅜	2¼ 2½	0 13 0	0 2 6	Feb. 1864
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	—		135 0 0	12 10 0	Jan. 1865
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	10 6 7	34	30 32	76 5 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1865
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5 0	—		467 10 0	8 0 0	Jan. 1865
4000	St. Day United (tin), Redruth	14 0 0	—		0 5 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1864
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0	—		490 10 0	0 10 0	May, 1864
6000	Tincroft (cop. tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	15¼	12 14	16 1 0	0 10 0	Dec. 1864
1600	Torbay Hematite Iron [L. £8]	6 7 6	—		0 6 0	0 6 0	Nov. 1864
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	—		26 3 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1865
3000	W. Chiverton, (ld.), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	—	65	61 63	4 10 0	0 15 0	Feb. 1865
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	—		53 10 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1864
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]*	47 10 0	197½	190 195	425 0 0	4 0 0	Feb. 1865
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2 6	105	100 105	606 10 0	2 0 0	Feb. 1865
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	7		15 0 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1864
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	5 4 6	—		2 6 6	0 3 0	Feb. 1865
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	2 0 6	—		10 2 6	0 7 6	July, 1864
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	—		59 7 6	0 10 0	Dec. 1864
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	—		288 5 0	4 0 0	Mar. 1864
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	—		343 3 0	5 0 0	May, 1864
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0	200	197½ 202½	191 15 0	4 0 0	Feb. 1865
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	21	19½ 20½	50 17 6	0 12 6	Dec. 1864
7000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	2 10 0	—		14 17 0	0 6 0	Oct. 1864

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last paid
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	—		36 10 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1862
3600	Chiverton (lead), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	6 0 0	6⅛	6 6¼	—	—	—
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	76 10 0	45	45 55	85 0 0	2 0 0	June, 1857
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	18 5 9	8	6 6¼	1 7 0	0 7 0	May, 1862
1024	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	12 0 0	—		2 7 6	—	Sept. 1862
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	—		7 12 0	0 4 0	July, 1862
4076	Devon and Cornwall (cop.), Tavistock	6 6 3	—		0 10 0	0 2 6	Feb. 1859
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	—		0 18 0	0 1 6	May, 1863
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6	—		0 17 6	0 2 6	Jan. 1863
940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 7 6	—		41 9 3	0 2 6	June, 1860
6000	Great South Tolgus (copper), Redruth	0 14 6	2⅛	2¼ 2½	7 18 6	0 5 0	Dec. 1861
1798	Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Breage	19 12 0	2	1 2	5 15 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1863
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters' Adit) (copper)	0 2 0	—		0 3 0	0 1 6	Mar. 1862
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	—		1091 0 0	5 0 0	May, 1860
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	—		18 18 1	0 7 6	Aug. 1862
5000	Orsedd (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8	—		0 10 4	0 0 8	Mar. 1862
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	—		86 19 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1863
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15 0 0	—		7 19 6	0 10 0	Nov. 1863
512	Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	8 0 0	—		1 0 0	1 0 0	July, 1863
6900	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	3 1 0	¾		0 10 0	0 1 6	June, 1863
5000	South Exmouth (lead), Christow	1 14 0	—		0 5 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1862
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth	8 0 0	24	22 24	74 10 0	1 0 0	May, 1863
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 9	—	40 45	370 13 6	1 0 0	Nov. 1863
280	Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	32 17 9	—		9 15 0	1 0 0	June, 1862
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	14 10 0	—		7 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1860
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0	—		11 0 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1862
12000	Twelve Apostles Amal. (ld.), Wrexham	1 0 0	—		—	—	—
4200	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L. £5]	5 0 0	—		6 2 6	1 10 0	Mar. 1864
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	20 13 10	—		8 15 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1861
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0	—		14 10 0	3 0 0	June, 1861
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	9 0 0	—		101 1 3	0 10 0	Oct. 1862
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0	—		3 0 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1863
1024	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	20 0 0	—		295 10 0	5 0 0	Feb. 1861
896	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	13 17 6	6		76 5 0	1 0 0	May, 1863
2044	Wheal Tremayne (tin), Gwinear	6 11 3	—		6 1 3	0 5 0	Nov. 1863
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	—		0 19 0	0 3 0	May, 1862

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last paid
20000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	—		0 1 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1863
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	—		320 0 0	5 0 0	Sept. 1864
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	—		4 6 8	0 14 10	Dec. 1863
15000	Cape Copper Mining [L. £10] [S.E.]	7 0 0	11¼	10¾ 11¼	0 15 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1864
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	27	25 27	101 0 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1865
100000	Don Pedro No. Del Rey [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 12 6	⅝		0 0 9	0 0 9	Dec. 1863
70000	English and Australian	5 0 0	—		1 12 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1864
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	—		7½ per cent.	—	Yearly.
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	3¼	2¾ 3¼	0 14 4	0 3 0	June, 1864
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	24	22 24	21 10 0	1 0 0	June, 1864
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	1	¾ 1	0 12 0	0 1 0	June, 1864
15000	Linares (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	6	5 6	11 6 4	0 5 0	Jan. 1865
10000	Lusitanian (Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	2	1½ 2	1 4 0	0 3 0	Jan. 1865
9275	New Wildberg (copper)	2 0 0	—	4 4½	0 10 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1864
50000	Panulcillo (copper) [L. £4] [S.E.]	3 0 0	4⅛		7½ per cent.	—	Yearly.
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	—		2 3 0	0 16 0	Dec. 1864
97500	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1¼	1 1¼	0 12 6	0 1 0	July, 1864
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	34	32 34	63 15 0	2 10 0	June, 1864
43174	United Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.]	28 5 0	4¾	4½ 4¾	2 19 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1864
10000	Vancouver (coal) [L. £10]	5 0 0	5½	4½ 5½	0 15 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1864
50000	Victoria (London) Mining Co. [L.]	1 0 0	—		0 7 0	0 5 3	Jan. 1865
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	—		0 17 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1864
45000	Yudanamutana (cop.), S. A. [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	2	1⅞ 2	0 5 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1863

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last paid
10000	Alten and Quænangen Unl. (cop.) [L. £5]	4 10 0	—		4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1853
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	—		6 18 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1862
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min., &c., N. Ze. [L. £5]	5 0 0	—		15 per cent.		May, 1859
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	¾	½ ¾	0 9 6	0 1 6	July, 1859

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
35000	Alamillos (lead), Spain] L. £2] [S.E.]	1 5 0	2	1¾ 1⅝	Sept. 1864
100000	Anglo-Brazilian (gold) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 5 0	⅜	4s. 7s.	Dec. 1863
20000	Bearlz Tin Streaming Company [L. £1]	0 17 6	—		Oct. 1863
28000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 5 0	1¼	1 1¼	Feb. 1864
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0	—		Jan. 1859
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	—		Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
50000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £3] [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	1¼ 1¾	Feb. 1865
15000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
40000	Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	—		Fully paid.
50000	Frontino and Bolivia (gold), New Granada [L. £2] [S.E.]	0 15 0	—		Oct. 1864
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 10 0	—		June, 1862
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		Feb. 1863
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—		Fully paid.
130000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
00000	Montes Aureos (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	⅞	½ ¾	Fully paid.
50000	Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		Nov. 1862
10000	Otea (copper) New Zealand [L. £2]	0 15 0	—		Sept. 1864
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	1 0 0	—		June, 1863
6000	Peel River Land and Mineral [Limited]	100 0 0	—		Stock.
22000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L. £10]	6 10 0	3¼	3 4	Sept. 1864
50000	Rossa Grande (gold), Brazil [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 5 0	—		April, 1864
10000	San Roque (lead), Spain	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	0 15 0	¾	½ ¾	Sept. 1864
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 17 6	—		Feb. 1864
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
12000	Teplitz Colliery Co., Bohemia [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		June, 1863
5000	Valgodemard Mining Company [L. £20]	10 0 0	—		Oct. 1864
50000	Vallanzasca (gold), Italy [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 10 0	1⅞	1⅝ 1⅞	Oct. 1864
45000	Victor Emanuel (copper), Italy [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
20000	Washoe (gold) [10000 £5 paid, 10000 £3 paid]	—	—		
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	—		Oct. 1862
12000	Wheal Ellen (copper), South Australia [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
80000	Worthing (copper, South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	¾	⅝ ¾	Fully paid.
75000	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia [L. £1]	1 0 0	¾	⅝ ⅞	Fully paid.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
700	Aberdovey (sil.-lead), Merio.	4 10 0	—		Nov. 1864
1000	Ait-y-Crib (lead) [L. £5]	4 12 6	—		July, 1864
6000	Bagtor (tin) [L.]	2 0 0	—		Fully paid.
4000	Bedford Cons. (cop.), Tavistk.	2 11 6	—		Feb. 1865
3200	Bedol Aur (lead), Holywell	0 14 0	—		Dec. 1863
500	Billins (lead)	30 0 0	—		Fully paid.
6000	Boscawen (tin), Kenwyn	2 15 0	—		Jan. 1865
5000	Bottle Hill (tin) Plympton	1 8 6	¼	2s. 4s.	May, 1864
30000	Bromlow (ld.), Minsterley, Salop	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	30 0 0	—		Aug. 1863
500	Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint	9 0 0	—		June, 1864
1832	Bryntail (lead), Llanidloes	8 15 6	—		Dec. 1864
915	Calvadnack (tin), Wendron	26 8 6	—		Jan. 1865
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	18 10 0	—		Feb. 1864
4600	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	10 14 4	—		Mar. 1865
75000	Cambrian Consolid. (gd.) [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		Aug. 1862
8000	Cape Cornwall (cop.), [L. £2 10s.]	1 5 0	—		Dec. 1864
12000	Caradon & Phœnix Cons. [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	29 6 6	—		Sept. 1864
10000	Caradon Vale (copper)	—			
6000	Carn Camborne (cop.), Cambn.	1 13 0	23s.	1⅛ 1¼	Jan. 1865
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 15 0	—		Dec. 1864
20000	Carysfort [3200 £2½ pd., 16800 £1 pd.]		—		
10000	Castleward, Ireland [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid
2500	Cefn Cilcen (ld.), Flint [L. £5]	2 12 0	—		Mar. 1865
800	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead)	4 0 0	—		Sept. 1864
2500	Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	2 14 0	2		Jan. 1865
3000	Chiverton Moor (lead)	3 0 0	4	3 4	Oct. 1863
4000	Clara Unit., Ponterwyd [L. £3]	2 2 0	—		Jan. 1864
3072	Cleer's Hill (tin), St. Stephen's	0 1 4	—		July, 1864
5000	Cleveland (iron), [L. £20]	8 0 0	—		Jan. 1865
787	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	33 10 0	—		Aug. 1864
3000	Clowance Wood (tin) [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		Oct. 1864
16000	Coolartra & Bond [L.] [5300 £1 pd., 10700 16s. pd.]				Feb. 1865
50000	Connorree (cop., sulph.) [L.]	1 0 0	22s.	20s. 22s.	Fully paid.
6500	Cornish Clay and Tin [L.]	1 0 0	2		Fully paid.
12000	Cornubia (tin) [L. £3] [4000 30s. pd., 8000 15s. pd.]				
861	Crane (copper), Camborne	26 17 0	—		Feb. 1865
30000	Crenver and Wh. Abraham [L.]	3 0 0	—		Feb. 1865
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	2 13 0	—		April, 1864
2500	Crowan Consols (cop.), Crowan	5 0 0	—		Oct. 1864
8000	Crowan & Wendron (cop.) [L. £1]	0 2 6	—		
1428	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes	1 13 0	—		Dec. 1864
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	4 5 0	—		July, 1864
10000	Cwmsymlog (sil.-ld.), [L. £5]	2 0 0	—		May, 1864
35000	Dale (lead), North Stafford	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1000	Darren (lead) [L.], Cardigan	7 4 0	—	15 16	Nov. 1864
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	44 10 6	—		Dec. 1863
20000	Dolfrwynog (gold) [L. £1]	0 15 0	—		June, 1864
1000	Eaglebrook (lead) [L. £20]	17 19 0	—		Feb. 1865
1000	East Basset and Grylls (tin)	2 7 6	—		Aug. 1864
6000	E. Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton	0 4 6	—		Aug. 1864
50000	East Cambrian (gold) [L. £1]	0 15 0	—		Feb. 1864
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	3 15 0	6¼	6¼ 6¼	Feb. 1863
2000	East Chiverton (lead)	2 18 0	1	¾ 1	Nov. 1864
50000	E. Clogau (gold), Merio. [L. £1]	0 6 0	—		Mar. 1864
2048	E. Falmouth (s.-ld.), Kenwyn	5 0 6	—		April, 1864
6000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	2 12 0	3⅞	4 4⅛	Feb. 1865
6000	E. Gt. Work (tin), Breage [L. £5]	3 10 0	—		Oct. 1864
4000	E. Gunnislake & S. Bedfd. (cop.)	7 19 6	—	⅛ ½	Sept. 1864
6145	East Jane (sil.-ld.), Cardinham	2 14 0	—		Dec. 1864
6000	East Laxey (lead) [L. £3]	2 0 0	2		July, 1864
1024	E. Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	22 10 0	—		Feb. 1865
8000	E. Polberro (tin) [L. £1] [4000 £1 pd. 4000 12s. 6d. pd.]				Nov. 1864
3986	E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	3 18 3	—	1 1¼	Dec. 1864
6000	East Snaefell (lead) [L. £3]	2 0 0	2¼		Nov. 1864
5610	East Seton (cop.), Camborne	0 10 0	—		Dec. 1863
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	90 0 0	—		Nov. 1864
1024	E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth	10 13 6	2⅜	2 2¼	Dec. 1864
9600	East Wheal Abraham (copper)	0 5 0	—		Aug. 1864
1190	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer	12 17 0	—		Jan. 1865
1300	E. Wheal Ellen (cop.) St. Agnes	3 5 0	—		Dec. 1864
2048	East Wheal Grylls (tin, cop.)	2 15 0	—		Jan. 1865
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]	9 13 6	4¾	4¼ 4½	Dec. 1864
6000	East Wheal Vor (tin and cop.)	5 0 0	—	1¾ 2	
2000	Erwfelin (lead), [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		
6144	Esther Und. (tin), Cardingham	0 5 4	—		Dec. 1864
6000	Fostescue Consols	0 12 6	—		
6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	1 5 6	—		April, 1864
1026	Garden, Morvah	5 7 9	—		Aug. 1864
4096	Garlidna Untd. (tin), Wendron	4 15 0	¾	⅝ ⅝	Jan. 1865
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	2 14 6	—		Mar. 1865
6000	Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.)	4 0 0	—		
30000	Glasgow Caradon Con. (cp.) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1024	Godolphin (cop., tin), Crowan	0 5 0	—		Oct. 1864
5700	Goginan (silver-lead)	12 10 0	—		April, 1864
2000	Golch Hill (lead), Flintshire	1 7 5	—		Feb. 1865
6144	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	4 13 0	2¾	2 2¼	Feb. 1865
2000	Goonzion (copper), St. Neot	1 17 6	—		Dec. 1864
3000	Gothic (silver-lead), Cardigan	1 0 0	2⅞	2⅝ 2⅞	No call.
486	Gramb. & St. Aub. (cp.) [S.E.]	64 0 0	—		Jan. 1865
4100	Great Brigan (cop.), Redruth	6 14 0	—		Jan. 1865
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive	2 16 0	—	⅝ ¾	Dec. 1864
10000	Great Devon and Bedford [L.]	2 2 6	3¼	3 3½	Jan. 1865
3000	Gt. East Lovell (tin), Helston	1 0 0	—		
5000	Great North Downs (copper)	4 3 0	—		Jan. 1865
12500	Gt. No. Laxey (I. of Man) [L. £1]	0 10 0	3¼	3 3½	Feb. 1865
6000	Gt. Retallack (sil.-ld., blende)	2 6 6	—		April, 1864
6000	Great S. Chiverton (sil.-lead)	0 11 0	—		Feb. 1865
52000	Great Tregune Consols (cop.)	0 5 0	—		
3000	Great West Chiverton (lead)	1 0 0	—		June, 1864
2313	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	7 17 6	—		June, 1864
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cop., tin), Ken.	18 19 6	—		Jan. 1865
3072	Gt. Wh. Grylls (tin, copper)	1 2 6	—		Jan. 1865
10000	Gt. Wh. Metal, Breage [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		
2500	Grit and Stapeley (lead), [L.]	10 0 0	—		July, 1864
4000	Grylls Wheal Florence (tin)	1 0 0	1		
6068	Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst	1 7 3	—		Feb. 1864
6000	Hallenbeagle (copper)	1 5 0	3¼	2¾ 3	Nov. 1864
6400	Harwood (ld.), Durham [L. £1]	0 6 6	—	⅝	Sept. 1864
5000	Havan (ld.), Cardigan [L. £5]	4 5 0	—		July, 1864
7219	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.) Calstock	3 7 6	—		Dec. 1864
10000	Hazel Grove (sil.-ld.) [L. £1] Flint	0 7 6	—		
5000	Hendre (lead), Flint [L. £5]	3 10 0	—		Jan. 1865
6000	Hingston Down (cop.), [S.E.]	5 10 6	3⅞	3⅝ 3⅞	Dec. 1863
6000	Illogan (tin and copper)	0 13 6	—		Jan. 1865
5000	Kelly Bray (ld.), Callington	5 4 6	—	¼ ⅜	Mar. 1865
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	5 6 6	—		Mar. 1862
96	Kilmorey (lead)	25 5 0	—		Feb. 1864
6000	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	3 5 0	⅝	¼ ⅛	Jan. 1865
4500	Lanivet [L. £2] [1500 10s. pd.]	2 0 0	—		Feb. 1865
1019	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop).	18 13 4	—		Mar. 1865
963	Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant	35 0 0	—		Mar. 1863
4000	Llantwit Vardre (coal), [L. £5]	4 10 0	—		May, 1864
2000	Long Rake (lead), Flint	5 5 0	—	¾ 1	Feb. 1865
2000	Lower Park (ld.), Denbigh [L.]	3 11 0	—		Jan. 1864
6000	Maudlin (copper), Lostwithiel	4 4 0	9	7 9	Dec. 1864
4480	Merllyn (lead), Flint	4 1 6	—		June, 1864
3000	Minera Western Boundary [L. £1]	0 2 6	—		Sept. 1863
3000	Mineral Bottom (lead)	3 0 0	6	4½ 5	
6000	Molland (cop.), S. Moulton	3 0 0	—		Nov. 1862
1024	Nangiles (tin, copper), Kea	20 0 0	19	18 19	Jan. 1865
4000	Nanteos (lead) [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		Sept. 1864
512	Nant Minera (lead), [L. £20]	6 10 0	—		Jan. 1865
6400	Nant-y-Iago (ld.), Merioneth	3 17 6	—		May, 1863
6000	New Clifford [L. £4]	1 5 0	—		Dec. 1864
10000	New Concord (sil.-ld.) [L. £3]	1 0 0	—		
24000	New Cornish [12000 £1 paid, 12000 12s. paid]				Dec. 1864
6400	N. Crow Hill (ld.), St. Stephen	2 13 6	—		Nov. 1864
6000	New East Birch Tor (tin)	1 0 0	—		Feb. 1865
6514	New E. Russell (cop.), Tavistk.	0 8 6	—		Nov. 1864
6400	Nether Hearth (lead), Dufton	0 18 6	—		Oct. 1863
400	New Hendra (tin, cop.), Breage	4 1 0	—		Nov. 1864
6400	New Pembroke (tin and cop.)	0 11 0	—		Jan. 1865
1024	New Rosewarne (cop.), Gwinear	2 10 0	—		Dec. 1864
6000	New S. Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer	0 16 6	—		Dec. 1863
5969	New Treleigh (cop.), Redruth	3 3 0	—		Mar. 1864
960	New Trevenen (tin), Wendron	7 14 0	—		Oct. 1864
470	Newtownards Min. Co., Down	50 0 0	—		
1024	New Wendron (tin), Wendron	7 10 0	3¼		Dec. 1864
1024	New Wh. Grylls (tin and cop.)	2 1 6	—		May, 1863
4096	New Wheal Lovell (tin)	0 16 0	—		Jan. 1865
15000	New Wheal Martha (cop.) [L.]	1 0 0	1⅝	1⅜ 1⅝	Fully paid.
400	New Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb.	40 15 0	—		Jan. 1865
6000	New Wh. Vor & Metal Utd. (tin)	0 2 6	—		May, 1864
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	27 3 6	—		Dec. 1864
6000	North Chiverton (lead	1 0 0	2¼	2 2¼	
16000	North Devon (sil.-ld.) [L. £1]	0 13 0	—		Oct. 1863
5000	N. Dolcoath (cop.), Camborne	3 4 6	—		Aug. 1864
6000	North Downs (cop.) Redruth	3 6 4	—		Mar. 1866
2500	North Frances (cop.)	14 2 6	—		Dec. 1864
1361	N. Grambler (cop.), Redruth	4 15 0	—		Feb. 1865
6000	N. Gt. Work, Breage [L. £3]	2 9 0	—		Aug. 1864
16000	N. Hallenbeagle [8000 £1 pd., 8000 8s. 6d. pd.]				July, 1863
6000	North Jane (tin, silver-lead)	2 9 6	—	1 1¼	Aug. 1864
2000	N. Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	9 3 0	—		Sept. 1864
20000	N. Minera (ld.) [15000 £1 pd., 5000 15s. pd.]				Feb. 1864

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.
4000	N. Phœnix (cop.) Linkinghorne	4 4 0	—	
6400	No. Pool (tin & cop.), Illogan	1 15 8	3½	3 3½
700	N. Roskear (cop.), Camborne	35 15 0	16	11 13
6144	North Rosewarne (copper)	1 0 0	—	
2000	No. Shepherd (lead), Newlyn	3 0 0	4	
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin) [S.E.]	4 8 0	¾	½ ¾
5610	North Wh. Crofty (cop.) [S.E.]	2 10 6	2	1½ 1¾
4000	North Wh. Metal (tin), Breage	0 5 0	—	
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney	3 15 5	—	
13288	Okel Tor (cop.), Calstock	2 3 10	—	
8465	Pedn-an-drea (tin), Redruth	4 8 6		
5000	Pendeen Cons. (cop.), St. Just	4 11 6	⅞	⅝ ⅞
5000	Penhalls (tin), St. Agnes	2 16 0	2	
512	Penhallow Moor (silver-lead)	7 9 0	—	
6000	Penrait (sil. ld.), Merion. [L.]	2 7 0	—	
6000	Polhigey Moor (tin), Wendron	1 18 0	—	
12800	Prince of Wales (tin), Calstock	0 6 0	—	
6000	Prosper Uni. (tin, cp.), St. Hilary	7 1 6	3¼	4 4½
10156	Redmoor (cop., tin), Callington	0 14 6	—	
6000	Reinnie Laxey (lead), [L. £6]	4 0 0	4¼	
512	Retanna Hill (tin), Wendron	2 17 6	—	
5000	Rhafna (lead), Carnarv. [L. £1]	0 11 0	—	
6000	Restriggian (iron), St. Wenn	—	—	
6000	Roborough Down (cop.) [L. £3]	2 10 0	—	1 1¼
3998	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	4 11 6	—	
3848	Rosewarne United (cp., tin)	3 16 11	1¾	1½ 1¾
6000	Roskear (copper), Camborne	0 10 0	—	
700	Roskearnowth (cop.), Camborne	2 5 0	—	
2000	Scorrier Con. (tin, cp.), St. Agnes	4 13 6	—	
800	Seglenias, Montgomery [L. £8]	6 5 0	—	
20000	Snaefell (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	1 0 0	1	1
12500	Silver Moun. (lead) [L.]	2 0 0	—	
20000	Sil. Vein, St. Winnow [15000 £1 pd., 5000 5s. pd.]			
4096	Sithney Wheal Metal (tin)	3 10 0	2¾	2 2½
12000	Sortridge Cons. (cop.) [S.E.]	1 3 6	—	
6000	S. Alfred Cons. (cop.), Phillack	0 17 6	—	
512	South Basset (cop.), Gwennap	18 10 8	—	
100	South Bryn Gwiog (lead)	7 0 0	—	
6000	So. Buller (copper), Gwennap	0 14 0	—	
4096	S. Caradon Wh. Hooper (cop.)	4 2 6	—	
6000	South Carn Brea (cop.)	7 19 0	—	
6138	S. Condurrow (tin, cp.), Camb.	2 19 0	2⅛	33s.
2283	Sou. Crenver (cop.), Crowan	12 9 0	—	
6000	South Darren (ld.) [L. £3¼]	3 6 6	2¼	2 2¼
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.	2 13 0	—	
5000	S. Foxdale (ld.) I. of Man [L. £5]	3 0 0	—	
2000	South Gorland (cop.), St. Day	4 10 0	—	
2000	South Grylls (copper) [L. £10]	8 10 0	—	
6000	So. Herland (cop. & tin), Gwinn.	0 10 0	—	
1024	S. Herodsfoot (lead) Liskeard.	6 2 6	—	
96	South Kilmorey (lead)	23 10 0	—	
2000	South Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 0 0	—	
4000	S. Minera (lead) [L. £5¼	4 10 0	—	
96	South Pant-y-Gof (lead)	27 0 0	—	
5325	So. Phœnix (cop.) Linkin.	7 1 4	—	
937	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	21 1 4	12⅛	12 12½
5671	South Wheal Leisure (copper).	0 13 0	—	
400	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne	55 13 0	—	
794	Spearne Cons. (tin), St. Just.	6 12 0	—	
10000	St. Cuthbert Lead Smelt. [L.]	5 0 0	—	
40000	St. David's (gold) [L. £2 10s.]	1 5 0	—	
900	St. Ives Wheal Allen (tin)	15 0 0	—	
8000	St. Just Untd. (tin) [L. 2½].	2 0 0	—	
6000	St. Just Consols (tin) [L. £1]	0 17 0	—	
640	Stamp Office (lead), Mold	1 0 0	—	
7000	Stiperstones (ld.), Salop [L. £10]	2 10 0	—	
920	Stray Park (cop., tin) [S.E.].	35 15 6	13½	13 14
3500	Tin Hill (tin), St. Austell	0 17 0	—	
6000	Tolcarne (cop.), Camborne	2 2 0	—	
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	1 0 0	—	
6000	Torr Wood, (cop.), Bridestowe	—	—	
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth.	7 18 8	—	
1024	Trencrom (tin), Uny Lelant	12 12 3	—	
501	Tresavean and Trethurrap	13 10 0	—	
3105	Tresellyn and Scaddick Cons.	1 12 6	—	
5600	Trevenen and Tremenheere	7 4 6	—	
4096	Trewetha (sil.-ld.), Menhen.	5 17 0	—	
2048	Treworlis (tin), Wendron	6 15 1	—	
2500	Trimley Hall [1250 £1 pd., 1250 17s. 6d. paid]			
4000	Trumpet Unit. (tin), Wendron	1 9 6	—	
6400	Tyne Head (tin & cop. [L. £1]	0 17 0	—	
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmar.	0 16 6	—	
10000	Walkham & Poldice (tin) [L.]	1 0 0	—	
4000	Wentnor [L. £2¼] (lead)	2 4 6	—	
3000	Wentworth Consols (lead)	3 0 0	8⅛	8 8¼
60000	Welsh Gold, Dolgelly [L.]	1 0 0	—	
20000	West Beam (tin) [L.]	1 0 0	—	
40000	West Clogau (gold), Merioneth	1 0 0	—	
1000	West Cwm Erfin (lead) [L]	2 0 0	—	
1218	W. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Cam.	9 8 11	—	
3500	W. Great Work (tin), Germoe	2 4 9	—	
6000	W. Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	0 4 0	1¼	
12000	W. Maria & Fortescue, Lamerton	1 2 0	—	
500	West Nanty (lead) [L.]	10 0 0	—	
19000	West Par Con. (cp.) St. Blazey	2 17 0	—	
1000	W. Rose Down (cop.), Caradon	13 7 6	—	
256	West Sharp Tor (cp.) Rillaton.	164 0 0	—	
1056	West Stray Park (cop.), Camb.	10 6 6	—	
512	West Tolgus (cop.), Redruth.	42 0 0	62	60 62
5481	West Trevelyan (tin, copper)	4 3 10	—	
512	West Wh. Frances (cop.), Illo.	94 5 0	—	
9017	West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.)	3 19 6	—	
5000	West Wh. Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	0 7 0	—	
10000	W. Wh. Martha (cp. & sil.) [L. £2]	1 5 0	—	
4096	West Wheal Vor (tin), Helston	1 10 0	—	
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	5 18 0	1¼	¾ 1
5790	Wh. Arthur (cop.), Calstock.	4 15 6	—	
256	Wheal Buller, Redruth [S.E.]	30 0 0	—	
6000	Wh. Caradon (cop.), St. Ives.	2 7 6	—	
1000	Wheal Curtis (cop.), Crowan	10 18 4	—	
6000	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	1 15 6	—	2½ 2¾
6000	Wheal Crofty (cop.), Illogan	1 9 6	—	
6144	Wh. Damsel (cp., tin), Gwennap	2 15 0	—	
4096	Wh. Edward (cop.), Calstock.	8 14 6	—	
1024	Wheal Emily Henrietta (cop.)	13 5 0	—	
4000	Wh. Emma (cp) Buckfastleigh	3 10 0	⅜	
1024	Wh. Exmouth (ld.), Chrisow	—		
2000	Wheal Falmouth & Sperries	7 0 0	—	
6000	Wh. Grenville (copper) [S.E.]	8 17 0	3½	3 3¼
1024	Wh. Grylls (tin), Perranuth.	7 4 0	—	
5120	Wh. Harriett (cop.), Camborne	4 14 6	—	
6000	Wheal Hartley (cop.), Gwinear	1 2 6	—	
3648	Wheal Hearle (tin), St. Just.	3 5 0	—	
4096	Wheal Hope (sil.-ld.), Perran	2 3 9	—	
6000	Wheal Ida (sil.-lead), St. Ive.	0 12 0	¾	½ ⅝
4800	Wh. Ludcott and Wrey (lead)	3 18 8	—	
968	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	20 6 10	—	
1000	Wh. Mary Hutchings (Plymp.)	0 16 0	—	
6000	Wh. Norris (tin, cp.), St. Cleer	3 17 7	—	
1024	Wheal Par (tin), St. Blazey	7 16 0	—	
6000	Wh. Pollard (cop.), St. Neot's	3 3 6	—	
1024	Wheal Polmear (copper)	4 13 9	—	
970	Wh. Prosper (cp., tin), Breage	14 18 10	—	
25000	Wh. Prudence St. Ag. [L. £1]	1 0 0	—	
240	Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	96 10 0	—	
2000	Wheal Rose (copper), Scorrier.	—	29	28 29
1500	Wheal Sarah (tin), Lanivet	0 13 8	—	
4096	Wheal Sidney (tin), Plympton	5 3 1	—	
2048	Wh. Sithney & Carnmeal Uni.	13 16 6	—	
6000	Wheal Sparnon (copper)	0 18 0	—	
1920	Wh. Trannack (cop.), Sithney	1 10 9	—	
1200	Wh. Trevenna (tin, cop.) [L. £10]	5 0 0	—	
6000	Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth	4 18 6	—	
6000	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	5 4 0	⅝	⅜ ⅝
4096	Wh. Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	9 17 0	2¼	2 2¼
4500	Wheal Vlow (tin)	1 5 0	—	
1024	Wh. Vyvyan (cop.), Constantine	9 15 0	—	
994	Worvas Downs (tin), Lelant.	7 7 0	—	
3097	Yarner (copper), Devon	3 18 6	—	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares	Company	Paid	Last Pr.	Bus. done
20000	Anglo-Mexican Mint	10 0 0	17	16 17
20000	City Offices [L. £50]	7 10 0	5¼	5 5¼
10000	Discount Corporatn. [L. £100]	20 0 0	16	13 15
80000	Ebbw Vale Iron Co. [L. £50]	10 0 0	9	7½ 8½
10000	Gellivara Iron [L. £50]	10 0 0	—	
250000	Gen. Cred. & Fin. Lond. [L. £20]	4 0 0	6¼	6 6¼
20000	General Steam Navigation	14 0 0	27	
20000	Humber Ironworks [L. £50]	10 0 0	4	2 4
100000	Imperial Mercan. Cred. [L. £50]	5 0 0	7	
150000	Inter. Financial Soc. [L. £20]	5 0 0	6⅝	6¼ 6⅝
80000	Joint-Stock Discount [L. £25]	10 0 0	8¾	8½ 8¾
40000	Millwall Ironworks	5 0 0	5¼	5
10000	National Financial [L. £50]	5 0 0	7¼	6½ 7¼
12000	Nerbudda [L. £20] [6000 £5 pd., 6000 £2 pd.]			
30000	Nova Scotia Gold & Land [L.]	2 0 0	—	
40000	Smith, Knight, & Co. [L. £50]	5 0 0	3½	2½ 3½

*** Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been incorpo... Limited Liability.

*** Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations ... tion which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we ... information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

London: Printed by RICHARD MIDDLETON, and published by HENRY ENGLISH (the proprietors), at their office, No. 26, FLEET STREET, E.C., where ... munications are requested to be addressed.—March 11, 1865.